The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Edition for Europe — per French Mail.

No. 1502—Sixth Year. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867. Circulation 2500

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank :—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 10	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	5	,,
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 10	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	5	,,
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		,,
Do. do. do. gold		,,
Do. 30 days' do. paper		,,
Do. do. do. gold		,,
Fixed deposits from		,,

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General)
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
1 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
,, Jacob Farraviani, Vice-President.
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica.
,, Enrique Tomkinson.
,, Mariano Casares.
,, Bernardo Yturraspe.
,, Antonio Demarchi.
,, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin,*
On the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Paris
Genoa,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

DENTISTRY.
275—Rivadavia—275.

Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filing, extracting, cleaning off tartar, &c. He has constantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, which he inserts at short notice, without pain, from one to a whole set, to the great satisfaction of all who seek his services. Office, 275 Rivadavia.
p m29

Leopold Casati,
Ship Chandler, Paints, Glass, Hardware, &c.
Patent Floor-Cloth of every size, all kinds of Looking Glasses and Frames for Pictures made to order and at moderate prices.
102 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.
42,xp,d11

S S
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O R
K
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Aerated N
A Waters, G
MANUFACTURED BY
W. CRANWELL,
W According to Schweppe's Process, L
SOLD E
A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL M
AT 30 RIVADAVIA. O
T N
PARTIES A
E SUPPLIED AT D
R THEIR RESIDENCES. E
139 | xp,o20

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866.

	departure
From Rosario	7. 0 a.m.
" Roldan	7.48 "
" Cacaranal	8.48 "
" Cañada Gomez	9.38 "
" Tortugas	11. 0 "
" Los Leones	12.30 p.m.
" Frayle Muerto	2 "
	departure
From Frayle Muerto	8 a.m.
" Los Leones	9.20 "
" Tortugas	10.45 "
" Cañada Gomez	12.30 p.m.
" Cacaranal	1.10 "
" Roldan	2.10 "
" Rosario	2.45 "

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas Station.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

146—xp m23.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.
BANK NOTES,
CHEQUES, DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES, BONDS,
SHARE PLATES, BANKERS
AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS,
All usual Patterns supplied for
JOINT-STOCK
BANKS and PUBLIC COMPANIES.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption
1y 1 pm,s13

KEAN & GOERKE,
Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
(Corner of Calles Aduana and Rioja),
ROSARIO.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
j2

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
[LIMITED.]
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On specie deposits on account current,	4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed	6 ,,
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal,	6 ,,
On currency deposits in account current	4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed	6 ,,
On do. do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal	6 ,,

CHARGED

On specie debit balances in account current	9 ,,
On Currency do.	9 ,,

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, January 15 1866.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.
Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.
0 58..xpwd m1

Deafness.
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

TEMPLE & VONDER WALL,
Cordoba Land and Sheep Agents,
Principal Office—
CORDOBA, CALLE CHACABUCO, No. 68.

Messrs. Temple & Vonder Wall beg to announce that they have opened the above agency for the disposal of Landed Property, Sheep, Houses, Plots of Land for Buildings, &c., in Cordoba and Province. The most satisfactory guarantee can be given to Owners and Purchasers desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered by this agency, which has been established to supply a want long felt both by Owners and Purchasers.

Government Lands can also be bought through this agency. We have many fine lots already at our disposal both in the city and different parts of the province. 150 | 6m,s23

Young Ladies' Seminary,
96 CALLE INDEPENDENCIA.

Miss Stuart, having retired from the direction of the above Establishment, the Public are respectfully informed that in futuro it will be under the management of Miss Purcell, a lady long and favorably known in this city. The languages taught are English, French, and Spanish, for which no extra charge will be made. Additional charges for Music and Drawing. Terms may be known by applying at the Seminary. Hours of attendance from Half-past Nine till Half-past Two o'Clock. 135 | 1m,j19

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

NEW LIGHT AT MADEIRA.

From 1st December, 1866, there will be a Lenticular Light at Fort Ithen, in the port of Funchal, Madeira, mounted on an iron column, It is a red light, 34 metres above the sea level, and visible eight miles in fair weather.
N. Lat., 32° 37′ 42″.
W. Long., 16° 55′ 20″.

BARON DA SOUZA.
Marine Department, Lisbon,
Nov. 14, 1866.

Boneo & Eggers,
CUSTOM-HOUSE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
114 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
127 | 1m,j18

M E R C E D E S.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of

T S C
E U O
A G F
S A F
R E
S E
S

READY
MADE
CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.,
For the Coming Season, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW.
BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES,
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
Extremely light, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s., (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. Burrow, Malvern, England.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c
CAUTION.
Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.
1y n25

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS,
Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS,
Captain ADOLFO FLORES.
Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock. Station 25 de Mayo.
For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 99½.

English Family Wine Merchants
EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.
Beg to advise Consumers that we have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in casee, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot:—

Spanish Wines:
Superior Montillado....Duff Gordon.
Table Sherry..... do.
Do. .....Pemartin & Co.

Portuguese Wines:
Superior Port ....Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ....Sanderman & Co.,
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do do. Table Wine ..... } do.
Collares Red Wine do.
Superior Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd quality } do.
Superior Bucellas, 1st & 2nd quality } do.

French Wines:
Chateau Larose .. { James Violet & Co. Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien..... do. do.
Star Claret ..... do. do.
Haut Sauterne ....
Chateau Iquem....
Chateau Nargeau..
Do. Lafite ....

Rhenish Wines.
Lielframmilch ....
Ruvesheimer .....
Sparkling Mosello..
Do. Hock....

Ale and Porter:
An assortment of the choicest marks, in pints and quarts, always on hand.

Brandies:
A large assortment of different marks to be had.

Champagne:
In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perte.

Besides the above we have always a supply of Marmalade, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, &c., &c.
EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.,
33—RECONQUISTA—33.

The Great Southern Railway.
Tenders for the working of the Tramway of the Great Southern Railway are solicited. For further particulars apply to the Administration at the Railway Terminus in the Plaza Constitucion.

The Great Southern Railway.
Tenders for the regulating and repairs of the Station Clocks and Guards' Watches of the Great Southern Railway are solicited. For particulars apply to the Administration at the Railway Terminus in the Plaza Constitucion.

The Great Southern Railway.
Tenders for the repairs and maintenance of the Tramway of the Great Southern Railway are solicited. For particulars apply to the Administration at the Railway Terminus in the Plaza Constitucion.
ADMINISTRATION.
78 | 1m j12

To the Estancieros.
Portable corrals for sheep,
Iron drinking-troughs for cattle,
Iron do for sheep and horses,
Iron land-marks of all classes,
Columns and pillars in every variety,
New apparatus for drawing water,
Patent thistle-cutting machines,
Iron pumps, new invention,
1st class Norias for horse-power,
Do. to be worked by hands,
Iron bedsteads for hospitals.
TO ARCHITECTS, &c.
Patent iron sheds and galpons,
Iron vineries, brocales, &,
Hot-houses, kiosks, ladders,
Iron gates, railings, verandahs, &c.
AT VANDE VELDE BROTHERS'
National Foundry,
245 — Calle Buen Orden — 245.
34..xp D7.

ENGLISH TAILOR,
33—CALLE DEFENSA—33.
JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys,
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.
GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—s29

Anglo-Franco Seminary,
225 CALLE TACUARI.

The Director has the pleasure of informing the Public that he has engaged the services of a most efficient staff of Professors.

All the branches of a liberal education taught in the most approved method.

The course of study embraces—
English in all its Branches,
French, Spanish, Latin, History,
Mathematics, Geography, Arithmetic,
Writing, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A limited number of Boarders admitted.
Terms:—Boarders, $450; Half Boarders, $250; Day Scholars, $100; Extra Classes, $70.
W. PARODY,
238 | 1m,j29 | d,w Director.

Diligence Office.
257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

A new and well-appointed line of Omnibuses will leave this office for Giles and San Antonio on the odd days, returning on the even days; and for the on the 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 25th, and 29th, returning on the 2nd, 6th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, and 30th. The Protejida, for Navarro and Lobos, will start on the odd days, returning on the even days.
PAGET & FORZAN.

To Let.
Just the House a Large English Family could wish for, for health and comfort; it comprises ten large airy rooms, boarded floors, papered, cilorazos, &c., kitchen, well water of the best, and henhouse, also there is a small garden all surrounded with vines and fruit trees of various kinds, a summer-house, the two front yards are completely covered over with vines, a stable, granary, coach-house, cart-shed, large galpon and corralon, just suitable for a barraca, being only four squares from the South Market. For further particulars apply at 95 Calle Potosi, or on the premises, 349 Calle Salta.

For Sale.
A new Spring Cart with Harness, adapted either for town or camp, to be seen at 349 Clale Salta. 203 | 1m,J27

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £160,000.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.
From the 4th of February, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DEPARTURE.					
	Land 2 Class.	1 Class	Fast Days only. Land 2 Class.	Land 2 Class.	1 Class	Week Days only. 1 Class
25 de Mayo.	6 35	9 45	11 45	2 15	4 40	6 15
Retiro.	6 50	10 ..	12 ..	2 30	5 ..	6 30
Palermo.	7 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Belgrano.	.. ..	10 20	12 20	2 50	5 20	6 50
Rivadavia.	7 25	10 35	.. ..	3 ..	5 35	7 ..
Olivos.	7 40	10 50	12 50	3 20	5 50	7 20
San Isidro.	7 55	11 5	1 5	3 35	6 5	7 35
S. Fernando.	8 10	11 20	1 20	3 50	6 20	7 50
Tigre.						

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	RETURN.					
	Land 2 Class.	1 Class	Land 2 Class.	Land 2 Class.	1 Class	Week Days only. 1 Class
Tigre.						
S. Fernando.	6 45	9 55	11 55	2 25	4 50	6 25
San Isidro.	7 ..	10 10	12 10	2 40	5 5	6 40
Olivos.	7 15	10 25	12 25	2 55	5 20	6 55
Rivadavia.	7 30	10 40	12 40	3 10	5 35	7 10
Belgrano.	7 45	10 55	12 55	3 25	5 50	7 25
Palermo.	8 ..	11 10	1 10	3 40	6 5	7 40
Retiro.	8 15	11 25	1 25	3 55	6 20	7 55
25 de Mayo.	8 30	11 40	1 40	4 10	6 35	8 10

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	DEPARTS.						
	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	Week Days only. 1 Class	Fast Days only. 1 and 2 Class.
Tigre.							
S. Fernando.	7 45	9 55	11 55	2 25	4 50	6 25	8 15
San Isidro.	8 10	10 20	12 20	2 50	5 15	6 50	8 40
Olivos.	8 25	10 35	12 35	3 5	5 30	7 5	8 55
Rivadavia.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Belgrano.	8 40	10 50	12 50	3 20	5 45	7 20	9 10
Palermo.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Retiro.	8 55	11 5	1 5	3 35	6 ..	7 35	9 25
25 de Mayo.	9 10	11 20	1 20	3 50	6 15	7 50	9 40

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RETURN.						
	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	1 Class	Week Days only. 1 Class	Fast Days only. 1 and 2 Class.
25 de Mayo.	6 30	9 40	11 40	2 10	4 35	6 10	8 ..
Retiro.	6 45	9 55	11 55	2 25	4 50	6 25	8 15
Palermo.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Belgrano.	7 ..	10 10	12 10	2 40	5 5	6 40	8 30
Rivadavia.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Olivos.	7 15	10 25	12 25	2 55	5 20	6 55	8 45
San Isidro.	7 30	10 40	12 40	3 10	5 35	7 10	9 ..
S. Fernando.	7 45	10 55	12 55	3 25	5 50	7 25	9 15
Tigre.	8 ..	11 10	1 10	3 40	6 5	7 40	9 30

The 3rd up train will start on feast days only.
The 6th " " week days
The 1st down train " " "
The 6th " " "
The 7th " " feast days
The 5th up train and the 2nd down train will not stop at Palermo.

The other trains will only stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

On arrival and departure of steamboats the 2nd up and 2nd down trains will be for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The 1st up train will cross in San Fernando with the 2nd down train.

The 2nd up train will cross in Belgrano with the 3rd down train.

The 4th up train will cross in Olivos with the 4th down train.

The 6th up train will cross in Olivos with the 5th down train.

Steamers which start from the Tigre in combination with the Trains—

Trains will start from the Retiro, in combination with the steamers, by the 10 a.m. train. For the days of sailing of the steamers, or other information, apply to the agents, where tickets can be had for Rosario, Paraná, and intermediate ports. Agents—W. Matti & Co., 30 Cangallo.
LA ADMINISTRATION.

Boca, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,
Between Veneznela and Tres Esquinas.
From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

Stations.	1	2
	DEPARTS.	
	1 Class	1 Class
Boca.....	6 ..	9 ..
Venezuela....	6 10	9 10
Tres Esquinas.	6 20	9 20

Stations.	1	2
	RETURN.	
	1 Class	1 Class
Tres Esquinas.	6 30	9 30
Boca.....	6 40	9 40
Venezuela....	6 50	9 50

From Friday, the 18th of May, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.
HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.
ON AND AFTER THE 1st NOVEMBER THE SERVICE OF TRAINS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS.

| Stations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 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| 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 | 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 |

TEATRO COLON

GRAN FESTIVAL MUSICAL
DADO POR LA
Sociedad Musical de Socorras Mutuos,
JUEVES EL 14 DE FEBRERO.
A las 8½ de la noche.

North American Circus
(ROGERS & CO).

MR. ROGERS begs to advise the Public that he will commence a series of Peformances under the New Tent, in the Plaza Concepcion, on Wednesday evening, 13th February.

Little Bella on the famous Argentine horse Tordillo, and the re-t of the Company in various Gymnastic and Acrobatic acts.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

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Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 ,,

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegrah office, Southamptom.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros: guaranteed profit 50 per cent per annum.

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WANTED—20,000 good shepherds or farm-laborers: wages £2 per month, with board, lodging, &c., and a prospect of sheep on halves.

WANTED—1,000 good housemaids and cooks: wages £2.10s. per month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The past fortnight has been one of stirring importance. Events the least anticipated have taken place, dangers, of which very few seemed aware, have surrounded us, and political troubles, of rather alarming proportions, been the leading features of the past two weeks.

In Paraguay the monotony of the campaign has been disturbed by the Brazilian Admiral, who ascended the Paraguayan river with the iron-clads and bombarded Curupaity. The place, however, still holds out, although when the fleet moved the orders were positive not to retire until the fortress was levelled. We are hourly expecting the news of the occupation of this important position, as until Curupaity is taken no move on the part of the land forces of the Allies can be looked for.

In consequence of the temporary success of the rebels in Mendoza, President Mitre despatched from headquarters a strong corps, under the command of Colonel Arredondo, with a small parque of artillery; and it is very generally believed that the Commander-in-Chief, with about 3,000 Argentine troops, will shortly arrive at Rosario, to take the field if necessary in person against the 'montoneras.' The return of President Mitre is hailed with pleasure by all who take an interest in the stability of the National Government. A few of the opposition party condemn his leaving Paraguay without accomplishing the object of that lengthened campaign; but party feeling is now running so high, and sedition so rife, that the return of the Presdent is considered the most efficacious means of averting political disturbance.

The victory of the Government troops, under General Paunero, over the rebel leader Saa, has restored confidence, but still there is a very uneasy feeling as to the attitude of affairs in the Provinces. Videla, the leader of the revolution, is concentrating his forces in San Juan, which province seems now to be the base of his operations; and rumors, in a measure authenticated, are current, that from the neighboring Republic, Chile, he is obtaining his ammunition and supplies.

The conduct of the Provincial Governors in steadily upholding the National Government, shows that the present rebellion or revolution has not taken root, and meets with neither sympathy nor support from men of influence and position in the Provinces; still the rebels are not to be despised, and we cannot look forward to the final suppression of this revolt until the army of President Mitre penetrates the Interior, and overturning the rebel administrations in San Juan and Mendoza, restores the legal authorities to their former posts.

The Northernmost Provinces of the Argentine Republic have formed a league to combat the revolutionists, and levied a very respectable army of ten thousand men, some of the best and most reliable militia in the country. General Paunero is now at Rio Cuarto with his army, and ere this it is supposed, Colonel Arredondo with his twelve hundred veterans has reached the same quarter.

The Republic abounds with such a number of discontented politicians, &c., that it is not surprizing during the absence of the army and the head of the Government, efforts of a revolutionary nature should be made. Within the last week, the police have been busy making arrests, owing to the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the members of the National Government and install a revolution. Although we have survived the danger there exists still much alarm. The National Guard of the city has been called out, and several regiments sleep each night in the barracks, arms have been discovered, and, indeed, it is now placed beyond all doubt or question, that but for the timely measures taken by the Government, Buenos Ayres would soon have witnessed another revolution. Gen. Urquiza, one of the most influential men in this Republic, has proved the true friend of the National Government, and although in Entre Rios the greatest discontent reigns, this influential man, by his cautious and prudent policy, has succeeded in maintaining peace and order in that province.

We hope by the next English packet to be able to transmit to our home readers a more favorable picture of Argentine affairs. The National Government has many and serious difficulties to contend with, but it possesses the full confidence of us all, and has at its disposal sufficient elements to maintain its authority and suppress the revolt.

The establishment of the Exchange-office in the Provincial Bank has settled the value of the paper dollar, 25 of which are equivalent to a silver dollar. The working of this office gives each day greater satisfaction. Money has become so abundant, that the rates of interest have fallen from twenty-four per cent. to eight per cent. per annum. Seldom, even at the very easiest season, do we recollect money so cheap in Buenos Ayres as at present. The Provincial Bank holds nearly one million and a-half sterling in its vaults, whilst the private banks also have their coffers full.

Business is brisk, all the 'saladeros' are working, half of the wool crop has been sold and shipped. The arrivals of wool from the country districts continue to be heavy. The wool market is firm but not buoyant, owing chiefly to the great delay and difficulty attending the shipment of produce. The business of this port has so increased that the lighters are insufficient: besides the natural growth of the River Plate trade, the demand for small vessels to convey army supplies, &c., is excessive, and thus it is that vessels have frequently to lie days, weeks, and even months waiting for lighters to discharge or load.

Public attention is attracted to the supplying of Buenos Ayres with water. A Joint-Stock Company is being formed, and it is very probable that by next packet orders will be sent to England for the pipes.

There have been few estancia sales to note during the fortnight. In Santa Fé, we hear of a sale of three square leagues, at the rate of three thousand five hundred patacons per league. In the western part of this Province some Government lands have been purchased at the rate of one thousand pounds sterling per league, and the purchasers, in all cases, are countrymen recently arrived.

Sheep are going up somewhat in price, but still are selling very cheap. Good flocks can be bought at a silver dollar per head.

Owing to the recent passage of a comprehensive land law, many parties who intend to invest in estancia property, are waiting until the five months allowed by law to squatters, expire. As the Government lands which have to be sold are of immense extent, it is improbable that the high premium hitherto paid for the 'enfiteusis,' or squatter's right will be maintained. The lands for the most part will be sold at the Goverment price, and with a term of five years to pay for same, which is a great boon to the farmers.

Exchange on England, 50¼.
Do. France, 5.38.
Do. Rio, 34 milreis.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

BOMBARDMENT OF CURUPAITI.

LANDING OF TROOPS IN ROSARIO.

The English steamer Espigador arrived yesterday at noon, bringing news of the highest importance from Paraguay.

The attack which we mentioned a few days past took place, and for three days the fleet poured shot and shell into Curupaiti. The ditches, mud banks and sod hills which formed the river are torn into atoms by the cannon balls. The attack commenced on the 2nd inst. and lasted until Monday night; at first when the ironclads opened fire the Paraguayans did not reply, and signals were then made for the other vessels to come up; the ironclads which were in front of the Gran Chaco shore then crossed the stream, doubled the projecting bank or bend in the river, and came right in front of the batteries which opened fire on the boats with much precision. Two of the ironclads which were within the range had their plates started, and dropped down to Cerrito; the Sinbad also suffered, and her Commander killed, the other ironclads held their position and rained in shot and shell; this continued until, as it is supposed, ammunition began to run low. Every hour it was thought that Arrollo would march with his men from Curuzu and aid the fleet in taking the place, and it was rumoured in Corrientes at the leaving of the steamer that the attack by land was to have commenced that day (Friday).

Scarcely, however, had the Brazilian squadron retired from Curupaiti and anchored in front of Curuzu, when the Paraguayans commenced a severe bombardment of the allied lines at Tuyuti, and 68lb. balls rained hot and heavy, particularly on the left. We have not heard the loss of the belligerents in these various engagements, and in fact nothing official seems to have come to hand.

During the heat of the firing on Curupaiti the Paraguayan soldiers retired to the woods, but when it ceased they resumed their positions, and when last seen were piling up sods where the artillery had made breaches.

The Buenos Ayres division had arrived at Rosario, under Commanders Obligado and Tarragona and Colonel Agnero: the other regiments are also on the way down.

President Mitre has written to the Vice-President stating that he leaves Paraguay on the night of the 9th inst, (Saturday).

The Brazilian Commander has received advices of a strong Paraguayan force at Candelaria.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).

Monday, Feb. 11, 2 p.m..

The Buschental party returned today: magnificent pasco.

No news here.

ARRIVALS,

Alice, from Corrientes, with wounded.

Invincible, from Rio, with army stores.

Cristina, from Antwerp.

Nueva Fama, from Marseilles.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM BELGRANO.

BUENOS AYRES SAVED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

GREAT ALARM IN THE NIGHT.

That truth is stranger than fiction we all must admit, things are passing before our eyes which at other periods of political existence would have been ridiculed and laughed at. The city is in alarm, the suburbs are disturbed, and as for the camp we can say nothing until we hear from our correspondents.

Saturday morning, long before Aurora peeped over the house tops two horsemen galloped at full speed from Belgrano into town; they were well armed and dressed country fashion, poncho and chiripa, but from their resolute countenances and dashing speed there was no mistaking the business they were on; they drew up for a few moments at the Policia entered the Chief's private office, told their tale, showed their despatch, and mounting without loss of time, galloped over the badly paved streets in the direction of Barracas; the city clock tolled ½ past two as they halted in front of *Standard* Hall, in the Calle Larga. One of the party at once dismounted, and knocking with the hilt of his sword at the hall door of Dr. Avellaneda's country residence, awoke the Minister. In an instant Dr. Avellaneda opened the door and received the despatch, which was from no other than the Justice of Peace of Belgrano, and stated as follows:—

"That information had just been received at the Juzgado from an English gentleman resident of that town that at a quinta close to the Rivadavia Station at precisely 10 minutes past one o'clock that night a number of armed horsemen were seen, and that grave fears were entertained that they were in connection with the revolutionary party."

The Juez de Paz in his hurry omitted to commend to the attention of the Government the cool heroism of this leading English merchant in starting off on foot at that hour of the night from the quinta at Rivadavia and at the greatest personal risk with a band of armed fellows in his rear. If it proves nothing else it establishes the loyalty of Englishmen and goes to show how much foreigners are ready to undergo to rescue their adopted country from the horrors of civil war, but we must not digress.

The Minister when he read the despatch at once sent orders to our talented and energetic countryman, Mr. Henry O'Gorman, the Judge of South Barracas, acquainting him of the matter, summoning him to attend as soon as possible at his quinta, and previous to coming to take whatever steps he might deem necessary; off dashed the horsemen down along the Calle Larga, the dogs barked, the cocks crew, but the innocent and confiding inhabitants slept ignorant of what was passing.

Oh gentle sleep, nature's soft nurse.

At the Barraca bridge, even at that early hour, there was a stir, but the Juez was in bed; in an instant he was on the ground, learned all, and with true Hibernian decision took his measures. "Return to His Excellency. Tell him to go to bed, that Henry O'Gorman will attend to everything." The horsemen with their panting steeds returned and gave the message to the Minister.

At 3.20 a.m. (an hour before daylight) the active Barraca Judge (having placed 80 well armed, well mounted men, ready at a moments notice to charge at any point should the rebels make their appearance) started with an escort and waited on the Minister. Despatches then were sent to the Governor, Chief of Police, and to Belgrana. The Governor with the coolness of a canny Scotchman thought that there was a much ado about nothing.

Later on in the day we tried to discover more details about this Belgrano business, but the reserve of the police is such that we could find out nothing. The facts of the case are simply as we have stated. We do not feel at liberty to publish the English gentleman's name, although we have seen it in the Judges despatch; what might have ensued had he not given timely notice is difficult to say. It is rumored that at the Bajo de los Hornos something was to have taken place that did not, possibly before going to press we may gather some further details, as we belive yesterday the police were very busy making arrests.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Things ruled quiet in town yesterday. There was a meeting at the Government-house on Sunday, but we believe nothing new has transpired. Special chasques are in waiting at Rosario for the arrival of the President, ready to be despatched to Buenos Ayres the instant H. E. is known to be in sight.

The most startling news by the packet is the impeachment of Pres. Johnson. It appears there are very serious charges made against him. Owing to this impeachment business the Tariff Bill will probably stand over for discussion 'sine die.'

The Marques of Caxias has published an official account of the last land fight in the trenches with the Paraguayans: it seems to have been a surprise, and the principal trophies were some spades and shovels and 4 Minie rifles.

Private advices from Rio by the English mail are to the effect that the Emperor is determined to push on the war with renewed vigor, and the general belief is that Caxias will be removed if something be not done in the way of driving the Paraguayans back and taking Curupaity at once. People in Rio are tired of the snail's pace of the campaign, and the time allowed the Marquis is to the middle of March.

To-morrow a very important auction comes off, at the residence of the late Mr. Bader. People who want to secure a bargain should not fail to attend.

The French packet leaves to-day. Owing to the early arrival of the Arno we have been able to answer our English letters by the French mail, which is rather a happy coincidence.

The Puente Chico Bridge is at last in a tolerably good state: the large hole has been filled up and a wooden house erected on the other side of the bridge to collect the toll. The road from this bridge to Quilmes is, however, in a most dilapidated state, and it seems there is little chance of its being repaired. The German who formerly lived at this renowned Puente Chico has built a very stately residence on the opposite side, one of the finest houses on the Quilmes road: this man has amassed a respectable fortune at this historic bridge.

There are many versions current as to the motives which led to the arrest of Sr. Zaavedra of South Barracas: some parties insist that at his house political meetings were held; whilst others say that through a blunder about some party he wished to save from service led to the suspicions which caused his arrest.

One of our colleagues calls attention to the fact that of the hundreds of Paraguayan prisoners brought down to this city and hired out by the Policia not one is now in town, they having been all sent up to Corrientes by secret agents of Lopez. The circumstance is not destitute of importance, and sufficient to attract the sleepless Chief of Police.

There are current rumors in town that on the banks of the Upper Parana a battle has been fought between a Paraguayan and Brazilian force of about equal strength; result not known, at least as yet we have nothing authentic about this up river fight.

The Tigre on Sunday was as usual crowded with the fashion and beauty of town. The number of boats gaily decked with waving pennants, and carrying some of the most fashionable of our belles, gave quite an enchanting look to the sombre aspect of the weeping willows, that seem as if by magic to rise from the margin of this pelluid stream. Many of the visitors went to see the large Paraguayan tiger at Mr. Milberg's: a trap has been set to catch another of these ferocious animals who is supposed to be lurking about.

The La Place left on Sunday, taking a large cargo and several passengers: the Calypso, her successor, was expected in Montevideo yesterday.

A debating society is about being formed by some of our most go a-head young Englishmen: the preliminary meeting has already taken place, and the most Demosthenic enthusiasm shown by several of the junior members to distinguish themselves.

The packet arrived much earlier than expected, and brings £30,000 for Dn. Juan Frias. Produce news, we hear, is not quite so good, but money continues still abundant.

The mails from Rosario bring no reliable news of the rebels; this we must say is rather strange, as we expected after the late victory to hear that they were beginning to 'skedaddle' over to Chile.

Our readers will be surprised to hear that there are large farms in the outskirts rented by Basque bricklayers solely for the purpose of growing thistles and bisnaga. We saw on Sunday a large field four squares square with an immense crop of thistles, which on enquiry we learned has been rented by the Basques for no other object than to grow thistles.

Late on Saturday night about forty men, armed and mounted, passed up the Barraca Road, and no one knew who they were. We believe that they must have belonged to the force of the judge of South Barracas and were sent into the town as patrols.

Yesterday was the day rather incautiously named by one of our colleagues as appointed for the revolution: happily the day passed off quetly, but the very alarming rumors current have induced many families to leave the suburbs and come into town.

In the district of Campana one of our largest native estancieros has sold 4,000 borregas by the cut at $25 each. This is one of the cheapest sales we have heard of. The estanciero in question purposes selling off all the sheep belonging to the establishment and renting the land in pfiestos.

The very splendid estancia seven leagues from Melincae, recently purchased by an English capitalist, has been bounded, and meared and iron majones put up all around the land. This magnificent estancia is at present useless owing to the constant Indian invasions. The land has cost $50,000 per league, measured and bound.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

ARGENTINE PRODUCTIONS.

[From our Correspondent.]

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

Before closing this letter I shall be able to give you news from the provinces, and probably of the arrival of troops of the line from Corrientes. We may expect the latter every moment. To-morrow we may expect news from the Interior, which I hope to be able to enclose with this.

In the meantime, if you will allow me, we will gossip for half an hour on the subject of Argentine productions, at the same time informing your impatient readers that the warlike, revolutionary, and Indian news, should any turn up, will be found under the head of 'ultima hora,' or in a later letter.

Almost every nation is distinguished by the production, either natural or artificial, of certain articles of commerce, which constitutes its wealth, and, according to the scale of intelligence and activity of the people, its prosperity and glory.

England has made herself great through her mines of coal and iron, which have enabled her to excel all other nations in her manufactures.

France is rich by means of her artificial productions, her wines, liquors, and her silk manufactures.

Russia is prominent for her timber, her grain, turpentine, tallow, and hemp.

Spain for her wines, oil, wool, fruits, cereals, and minerals.

Germany for her cheap manufactures and her fine wools.

The East Indies for cotton, rice, opium, spices, silk, and precious stones.

China for her teas and silken goods.

Italy for her raw silk, oil, sulphur, fruits, and marbles.

Egypt for cotton, flax, and grains.

Africa for palm oil, ivory, gold-dust, and guano.

Australia for wool and gold, and New Zealand for her valuable ship-building timber.

North America owes its wonderful progress to the fact, that the greater part of the principal natural products of the earth are to be found there in abundance, while at the same time it possesses all the facilities for artificial production. Its mines of iron, coal, lead, gold, copper, quicksilver, and bituminous oils, are all on a gigantic scale, as are also its forests of timber. With these advantages it has been able to surpass all other nations in the production of grain, tobacco, cotton, and rice.

Canada possesses the same advantages as the United States, with the sole exception of not being able to produce, cotton, sugar, or rice.

These advantages, in the hands of intelligent and industrious people, have enabled both countries to give a wonderful impetus to manufactures.

The Colonies of Spain are rich in the production of sugar, tobacco, and coffee, and appear to be satisfied with these articles, as they make no effort at progress.

We now come to the States of South America.

If these countries do not possess mines of iron and coal, to rival those of England and North America, they possess, on the other hand, almost all the other natural products of the globe, and also the soil and climate for the production of all the cereals and fruits known.

Up to the present time South America is not known in the great markets of Europe, except in a very limited sphere, and for the following articles: sugar, coffee, india-rubber, and diamonds, from Brazil; guano, alpaca, wool, Peruvian bark, copaiba, vanilla, and nitrate of soda from Peru and Bolivia; silver and copper from Chile; and hides, tallow, and wool from the Argentine Republic.

Now, were we to make a list of the natural and artificial products of the different States of South America, and of those products only that meet a ready and constant demand in the great markets of the world, we should be surprised at their variety and value.

But let us confine ourselves to those of the Argentine Republic.

As I have just said, our hides, tallow, and wool are the only exports by which we are known in Europe, and as far as the quality of the latter article is concerned, unfavorably known. And nevertheless, what an assortment of precious products we possess, and how many more we might create!

The provinces of Catamarca and Santa Fe formerly produced cotton of an exquisite quality.

The tobacco of Tucuman and Salta are acknowledged to be very superior.

Rioja, Mendoza, and San Juan might be made to rival France and Spain in the production of wines. Catamarca produces rice equal to that of Carolina, and Tucuman sugar equal to that of Havannah.

Salta and Jujuy, between 22 and 25 south latitude, produce splendid crops of wheat, alongside of plantations of sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco, over-shadowed by mountains full to overflowing with metals of every description, and watered by the Vermejo, on the banks of which are magnificent forests of timber, and inexhaustible founts of mineral oils.

The raisins and other dried fruits of San Juan and Catamarca are not inferior (except in the clumsy elaboration) to the fruit of Malaga and the Levant.

The cabinet-maker of Europe would view with delight the beautiful woods of Tucuman, while the indigo of that province, equal to Guatemala, is only inferior to the fine qualities of Bengal.

The wheat of Santa Fe is acknowledged to be of a superior quality to a great part of that imported into England; and we have seen and proved tobacco grown in this province, and manufactured by a North American, equal to James River Leaf, sold in New York at 100 dollars the quintal.

Our copper mines are superior to those of the United States and Canada, and infinitely more extensive.

Besides the many objects of acknowledged value in every market, we had numberless articles of minor importance, but whose exploitation (I believe I have coined a word), would augment considerably the wealth of the country.

The fruit known in this country as the 'tuna,' or prickly pear (cactus opuntia), a variety of which produces the cochineal, contains a great quantity of saccharine matter, and the people of the Interior make from it a very palatable syrup. They manufacture the molasses, of course, in the grossest manner, and the price in our market is a dollar and a half to two dollars the arrobe of 25 pounds; millions of gallons of a very superior syrup might be annually made from this fruit, that is in such abundance in many of the upper provinces. As an instance of what can be made out of a standard article of commerce, let us take the Sorghum plant, or bastard cane known as the Chinese sugar-cane: this plant was scarcely known in the United States some 10 or 12 years ago, but now the annual product of molasses from the Sorghum in that country amounts to 12 millions of gallons! Here we have natural plantations of 'tuna,' that would supply the same quantity of a syrup equally good.

The wild honey of Santiago and the Chaco, and the domestic honey and wax of Mendoza, would form another important article of commerce.

The bark of the Quillay (quillaia saponaria) and other trees are valuable as detergents, and are sought after in Europe as superior to, and cheaper than common soaps, for cleansing woollen fabrics and for the washing of wool. There is already a considerable importation of this bark at Liverpool.

The zarsaparilla grows in abundance in many parts of the country.

The brilliant dye-stuffs found in Catamarca, produced from mineral and vegetable substances, are not to be surpassed anywhere. I have in my possession fabrics made in Catamarca, many years old, and the colors remain as bright and beautiful as when taken from the loom.

The legumenous fruit of the algarrobo (carob tree), of which ship-loads might be gathered, would be found to be invaluable, here as well as in Europe, as a condiment to mix with the ordinary food of animals, particularly horses.

The silken floss of the 'palo borracho (a specie of bombax) is in much demand for upholsterers, and might be applied to various other purposes.

Red pepper is produced in sufficient quantities to supply all the manufactories of piquant sauces in London, where, for want of legitimate stimulants, a scandalous use is made of deleterious and poisonous minerals.

Cochineal of an excellent quality can be gathered in Santiago, where the madder plant is also well known and used by the natives.

The marbles of Cordoba are celebrated for their purity and variety, and yet our table-tops and paving slabs all come from Europe.

The agates of Uruguay have already become an article of export. The peltry of the aperia (nutria buenariensis) has also made itself a name. One vessel took 600 quintals of this fur to Europe last year.

In fact, we should tire our readers were we to enumerate all the objects that a spirit of enterprise might lay hold of, to contribute to the ever increasing demands of commerce, that are produced or might be produced in the Argentine Republic.

Nature has certainly been lavish of her favors in this country. Everything that a nation requires to make itself rich and prosperous we have in profusion. When shall we be in a position to avail ourselves of our wonful advantages?

W. P.

WOOL REPORT.

(*For the French Packet*).

B. Ayres, Feb. 11th.

There has been little or no animation in our wool market during the past two weeks. In a few instances extreme rates have been given for special lots, but such wools have been got up with the greatest care—bellies and all rubbish apart, and the wool long and good and free from corral and burr. Thus it is that the careful estanciero nets more money for his wool than his slovenly and indolent neighbor, and his sheep, stock, and lands are proportionately enhanced in value. The current rate of mestiza wool got up in the usual way, is $60 to $70 per arrobe, whereas some of the special lots have been sold as high as $93. We should like to see the spirit of emulation amongst the farmers—each endeavoring to bring his wool best into the market, and until such is the case we must continue to see South American wools hold the lowest place in the markets of Europe: so strong is this home prejudice against our wools that some Yorkshire spinners would as soon think of eating a yard of jerked beef as employing their machinery on S. American wools. Mr. Younger, of the Lavadero Riachuelo, has to a great extent obviated this evil, by washing the wool and sheepskins, and so make them better appreciated in the home markets; and we wish the farmers to give him a helping hand in this direction, and trust this hint will not be lost sight of in preparing the clip of 1867, as they will themselves reap the advantage.

In sheepskins there are few arrivals. Prices are firm from $70 to $190 per doz. They are bought as they arrive on French account, as there is little doing for any other market.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS FOR JANUARY, 1867.

HAVRE.

Date of Ar.	Name of Vessel.	Pas.
January 2	Jacques Cœur	16
" 8	Abd el Kader	15
" 11	Fenelon	26
BORDEAUX.		
" 4	Leonce Lacoste	99
" 5	St. Jacques	204
" 7	Boy Bendixen	134
" 7	Jules de Nantes	91
" 18	Marie	15
" 28	SS. Carmel	58
" 28	Sn. Ciriaco	76
BAYONNE.		
" 5	Amelie	78
CADIZ.		
" 4	La Plata	6
" 18	Catalina	2
BARCELONA.		
" 11	Rosa and Carmen	2
GENOA.		
" 5	Aspocrate	216
" 9	Lombardo	3
" 26	Buenos Ayres	4
" 28	Tre Sorelle	54
" 29	Armenio	100
" 30	Enrico	94
LIVERPOOL.		
" 10	Edmund Preston	2
" 14	SS. Galileo	38
" 31	SS. La Place	11
SOUTHAMPTON.		
" 13	SS. Arno	23
LONDON.		
" 29	Bedfordshire	6
NEW YORK.		
" 14	Sunbeam	2
" 29	Glenwood	1
" 31	Transhipped from M. Video	292
Total		1,669

Of the 1,669 immigrants that arrived in January at this port 155 went to the Asylum and were provided with situations by the Commission.

ON 'CHANGE.

January 11, 1867.

Fixed price of Ounces,		$400
Do.	Sovereigns,	122½
Do.	Patacons,	25

National Bonds showed a very marked improvement to-day. The news from Europe was regarded as favorable, and some news of importance respecting European intervention was also spoken of, but the matter seems to be a mere flying rumor and undeserving of attention.

The Espigador's mails arrived early, and when it was known that the President had determined to return new confidence was inspired. Money rules very abundant, and good bills are done at eight per cent. per annum. Sales of Bonds to-day:

For cash,	7,000	44⅛
cash,	16,900	44¼
Tuesday,	5,000	44¼
Saturday	15,000	44¼
Feb. 28,	10,000	44⅛
March 31,	33,000	45

The wrecked vessel Reflect, and cargo, were sold to-day by auction and bought by Mr. Gras the broker for Lamas, Rohl, & Co. for 401,000 dollars m|c.

In the Wool Market heavy arrivals but few sales: some 7,000 ar. sold in the Once at $80 to $82, Mr. Clarke's wool, Magdalena, at $86, but as a general thing there were few buyers in the market. Prices about the same. Advices from Europe, as regards fine wools, favorable.

Hides.—2,000 Entre Riano at 40rls.

Cleared at Custom-House:—

Bremen barque Pirinot, for Boston, by Freyre Bros., with wool and salted hides.

English barque Colorado, for Antwerp, by Green & Co., wool and hides.

English barque Nashwanck, for Antwerp, by Zimmermann; Fair; & Co., wool and hides.

Italian barque Monte Sinai, for Antwerp, by C. W. Benn & Co., wool.

NOTICE.

Provincial Bank, Feb. 11, 1867.

The Directory have resolved to meet every day for the despatch of bills presented for discount.

E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secy.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last 15 days are 48,000 ox hides at 33r. to 31½r. for 60lb average, with ½r. per lb upwards, and 7,500 cowhides at 27r. to 27½r. for 50lb average.

Last price for ox hides, 32½r. for 60lb average.

Sales since 1st Oct. last to date,		279,500 hides.
Slaughter	do. do.	260,000
Do.	for last fifteen days,	49,000
Hides to make,		19,500

In saladero tallow the sales are 1,730 pipes at 14r. to 14½r. in pipes, and 13½r. to 14½r. in half pipes, last price 14½r. pipes, 14r. half pipes. No stock.

In saladero horsehides the sales are 2,000 hides at 13r. for 34lb average. Stock, 1,000 hides.

Mares-grease worth 37$ m/c without cask.

Jerked Beef—Several large lots sold at reserved prices.

Mutton Fat—Sales 200 half pipes at 13½r. No stock.

The total sales of dry ox and cowhides during the last fortnight are 88,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 40,000.

In American hides the sales are 52,000 hides; Entre Rios at 40r. to 42r., Correntino 30r. to 36r., and classified hides of this province at 40r. to 41r. for 23lbs. average. Stock 5,000 hides.

In German hides the sales are 6,000 Matadero hides: Matadero ox at 44r. for 30lb average, Matadero cow 39r. to 39½r. for 23lb average, camp nominal, for ox of 30lb average 44r., cow of 22½lb average 39r. No stock.

In French, Spanish, and Italian hides, stock 35,000 hides; sales 30,000 hides, as follows: heavy ox at 42r., light American descchos 19lb to 20lb average 28r., calfskins 41r., Cordova hides, duty free, 34r. to 35r., Corrientes, duty free, 31r., Cordova calfskins 38r.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9, 1867.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Week ending Feb. 3, 1866.	1867.
Number of Passengers	1,772	7,673
Amount by Passengers	$83,192	$114,691
Do. Parcels	5,288:2	6,237
Do. Goods	34,900:6	84,375:5
Total	$123,381	$205,303:5
Increase of Passengers	5,801	$81,922:5

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARNO.

Yesterday morning the R.M.S. Arno arrived in port, having made a splendid trip from Rio. She arrived in Montevideo early on Sunday morning, and the news was telegraphed to Buenos Ayres before nine o'clock. We have to thank Captain Bruce for his kindness in forwarding the parcel of supplements and files of the Times and also Mr. De Freize for the list of passengers, &c.

The Arno left Rio de Janeyro at 4 p.m. of the 4th inst., experienced fine weather, and arrived at Montevideo at daylight on the 10th.

The Arno brings specie to the value of about £30,000 sterling, consigned to Juan Frias, Esq.

The following is the list of passengers:—

For Montevideo—Rev W H Stirling, Pedro F y Pragentos, M O Senol, Mr D Horistendahl and lady; J Domingos Peres, Dr John Elliott, Pierre Theremin, Mme. L Danton, Mme. Anna da Sá Oliveira, F Duran, Cedrola Domenico, F D Taranto, José Maria Rodriguez.

For Buenos Ayres—Mr W J Mitten, Mr Kirkpatrick, Mr D Hoyle, Mr Bolderson, Mr John Lyde, Mr Prudencio Palacio, Mr H Lannigan, Mr A Awdry, Junr, Mr J L Finnis, Junr, Mr Portal, Mr and Mrs Ogilvie and child; Miss Palmer, Miss Bretton, Mr F Golding, Mr Smith, Mr J M Rathoff, Mme. Maria L Danton, Mr MacDonnell, Mr Perkins, Mr and Mrs Candido Juanico, infant, and servant, Mr H Manico, Domenico Rife y Dura, A Comerion, J Cizo Rez, Vicente A Alonzo, David Feliciano, Mr Raffueli, Marquez Armand Ezeo Clenco, Ferrerr Prospera, Pinto Vincenzi, J Marquez Gomez, Mr Le Golzier, Mr Beedle, Mr C Jackson.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

Consols were well supported yesterday and improved 3/8 Railways were not so firm, giving way nearly all round to the extent of 1|2on an average. Money was very easy, and the payment of the dividends will make it still more abundant in the open market.

A fearful gale of wind raged over the metropolis, and apparently also all the southern coast, on Monday night and yesterday morning. In London many minor casualties took place; but the telegraph and our correspondents tell us of several shipwrecks and loss of life elsewhere. At Portland great damage has been done, and the communication between that place and Weymouth is destroyed for the time.

The *France* of this evening says:—"We learn that the holders of the Cavour obligations in this city have caused the funds deposited with Messrs. Rothschild for the payment of Italian Rente to be seized, in virtue of a decision of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, dated November 27."

M. Bourrée, the new French Ambassador, has delivered his credentials to the Sultan. The Porte has given permission for English, French, and Russian men-of-war to convey families desirous of emigrating from the island of Candia to Greece The Turkish Government has received intelligence announcing the surrender of Selino and Kissamos, two fortified places which were occupied by the insurgents in the western part of Candia. The Cretans had been defeated with the loss of 800 men, and had fled in disorder to the coast, where most of them were enabled to leave the island, several vessels receiving them on board.

Lisbon,—The Cortes were opened to-day by the King in person. In the Speech from the Throne, which was of unusual length, his Majesty said that the visit of the Queen of Spain bore evidence of the good understanding between two kindred nations. The King announced the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and a consular convention with France, and of a literary and artistic copyright treaty with Belgium. Relative to internal affairs, his Majesty said the principal matters requiring attention were the organisation of the army, the state of the national finances, and the question of slavery in the Portuguese colonies.

Kilkenny was on Wednesday the scene of an important Liberal demonstration. At the splendid inaugural banquet of Mr. Alderman Buggy, the new mayor of that ancient and important city, a number of speeches were delivered, the most noticeable being those of George Bryan, Esq., M. P. for the city, both of whom dwelt at great length on the present state and prospects of Ireland.

A telegram from Paris says that an earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 2nd inst. The villages of Chiffa, El Affrun, El Ain Ben Rasmi, and Mongaiaville were almost completely destroyed, and the town of Blidah was greatly damaged. In Mongaiaville 37 persons were killed and 100 injured. The earthquake was not felt in the provinces of Oran and Constantine.

From Berlin we learn that several Governments belonging to the North German Confederation have notified their adhesion to the decision of Prussia to assemble the Parliament on the 15th of February. The Prussian Government has taken steps to accelerate the preliminary arrangements for the elections. Military persons otherwise entitled to a vote will be allowed to take part in these elections. The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* and the *Zeidler Correspondence* of this evening express their opinion that, according to all present indications, the Eastern question is beginning to assume greater dimensions.

A Florence telegram asserts that the Pope and the Italian Government have come to terms in reference to the appointment of bishops in Italy. In all such appointments the Pope and the Italian Government will act in concert. This arrangement is, at any rate an acknowledgment by the Papal Government of Italy; and may probably be taken as the first step to a better understanding generally.

The French really appear to have been baffled in the Corea. The King remained simply passive, paying no heed either to the attempted negotiations or to the naval and military operations of the French Admiral. The Corean potentate trusted to the winter, and with good reason. The admiral, afraid that frost might interrupt the navigation, destroyed Kangehoa, and beat a retreat, having met no enemy and fought no battle. Many an Eastern prince might take a lesson in tactics from his Majesty of the Corea.

The report of the London & Brazilian Bank (limited), to be presented on the 18th inst., states the profit for the half-year ended the 10th of June to have been £38,905, and recommends a dividend of 22s. 6d. per share, which will leave £20,155 to be carried

forward. The directors intimate that they would have recommended a larger dividend "had they not considered it prudent to provide for any losses which may result from the pressure on the bank during the financial crisis in Rio in the past year." They also notify the termination of the negotiation for an amalgamation of the bank with the establishments of Messrs. Mauá, M'Gregor, and Co., and Mauá and Co.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened on Wednesday by the King in person. The speech which his Majesty delivered on the occasion contained literally nothing of importance.

The Italian newspapers agree in saying that the negotiations between Signor Tonello and the Papal Government are proceeding favourably. So far, however, those negotiations appear to relate solely to the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs in Italy.

The German Parliament is to meet on the 15th February, and to that end Prussia has undertaken to push forward the elections. We print this morning the speech of the Crown Prince to the King on the occasion of the great military celebration the other day. The address has a strong flavour of the 'figure of speech called hyperbole.' Fancy William spoken of as "the Lord of War.

The American Government has entered into the reciprocal arrangement for the abolition of tonnage dues, which was originally proposed by France and subsequently agreed to by England.

Preparations are being made in Liverpool, we are informed, for giving a hearty welcome to Captain Samuels who has traded between the Old and the New Worlds for very nearly thirty years.

A Berlin telegram announces that Prussia will take formal possession of Schleswig-Holstein next week. Meantime the hereditary Prince of Augustenburg has issued an address to the people of the Duchies, in which he releases the Schleswig-Holsteiners from all oaths of allegiance to him. Very kind.

Sig. Tonello and the Papal Government are reported to have all but agreed on an arrangement as to the bishops in Italy. It is perfectly understood that the negotiations which Signor Tonello has conducted have related solely to ecclesiastical affairs.

The news brought by the Cuba from New York possesses very little interest. The Pres. has acknowledged the new Prussian regime by revoking the exequatur of the Consuls from the countries annexed by Count Bismarck. It is stated that the United States policy as to Mexico is to be changed. How we are not told. The French are reported to have seized the Custom House at Vera Cruz, with a considerable quantity of treasure.

The Government of the Emperor is very anxious to have it understood that France is not going to interfere in the Eastern question. The *Avenir National* said that steps were being taken to assemble a conference in Paris for the solution of the Eastern question. The *Moniteur* of yesterday declares that the whole story is a complete invention. The *Patrie* is more explicit still. It assures us that France and England have counselled moderation to the Porte, blamed the Candiotes, and declared anew that they recognise the necessity of maintaining the Ottoman domination over the Archipelago.

Other steps towards Russianising Poland have been taken. Three ukases have been issued. The first Russianises the financial administration of Poland. The second Russianises the postal system of Poland, and the third Russianises the general administration of Poland. The *invalide Russe* informs us that the object of these ukases is to enable the Government to extend to Poland all the improvements which have been introduced into Russia. In the meantime, the Poles who revolted in Siberia are being dealt with remorselessly.

If a telegram from Madrid may be credited, the municipality of that city have declared their concurrence in the measures adopted by the Government "to preserve order in the country." Probably the municipality was anxious to be spared the fate of the 164 Liberal deputies who wished to present an address to the Queen personally.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York, Jan, 7, Evening.

A resolution distinctly impeaching President Johnson has been introduced, in the House of Representatives.

Gold, 134¼.

Sterling exchange on London, 109¼.

Illinois, 120½; Erie, 67; Five-Twenty United States' Bonds, 108.

Cotton—middling upland, 35½c.

Paris, Jan. 8. 3 30 p.m.

The Bourse has been quiet.

Rentes closed at 70f. or 20c. lower than yesterday.

Berlin Jan. 8.—A semi-official denial is given to the news published by some journals of Rhenish Prussia to the effect that the Government had given secret instructions that as many public functionaries as possible should become candidates for seats in the north German Parliament.

It is stated that Prussia has declared her intention to join England and France in sending a special Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the Scheldt.

Munich, Jan. 8.—The Chambers were opened to-day; Prince Hohenlohe, the new minister for Foreign Affairs, was present.

The Government introduced Bills for granting indemnities to the provinces which suffered by the war, for reorganizing the communes, removing restrictions upon certain trades, and authorizing an extraordinary credit for the organization of the army.

Florence, Jan 8—It is stated that the negotiations with the Papel Court on the question of appointing Bishops to the vacant sees has terminated. The Bishops will be appointed by the Pope in concert with the Italian Government, and it will thus be posible to omit the formality of the *exequatur*. The question of the reduction of the number of diocesses has not yet been discussed.

Vienna, Jan. 8—The Emperor and Empress received to-day a numerous deputation sent by the Hungarian Diet to congratulate their Msjesties on the opening of the new year.

The Emperor, in reply to an address from the spokesman of the deputation, expressed hopes that the new year would afford, by the blessings of peace, some compensation for the losses which had befallen the country, and that in Hungary the sure bases of public welfare and constitutional development might, by the display of mutual confidence, be the more speedily and lastingly strengthened.

St. Petersburg, Jan 8—An Imperial decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of pork and preparations of pork into Russia and Poland on account of the frequent occurrence of trichinæ diseases in Germany.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

[From the *Pueblo* Correspondent].

Tuyuti, Jan. 24th,

At midnight on the 20th the enemy commenced throwing hand-rockets from the adjoining woods; the night was so dark that we could not see to dislodge them, and the short range made the missiles more than usually effective. One burst in Aguilar's rancho, which was of course burnt down; the flames spread to the adjoining huts of Guiterez and Arias, both of which were as quickly reduced to ashes. Happily none of the gentlemen were at home, all three having left a few minutes before to visit the outposts. Several other parts of the camp similarly suffered, and in some of the officers' quarters valuables were destroyed by the flames. Happily no lives were lost. Just then a violent storm burst over us—the wind arose, and sweeping furiously by, carried away our tents and the roofs of our huts, adding fresh fuel to the flames. The danger past, and the enemy quiet, the following day was spent in repairing the damage and taking precautionary measures for the future—tents were secured, huts rectified, and the straw thatch substituted by a less inflamable material.

Zeballos arrived here yesterday from your city, having made a short stay at Rosario.

Private Merlo, of the 6th of the Line, and formerly orderly to Commander Campos, had his right arm so frightfully mutilated by a rocket, that on the 21st, Dr. McDonald, of the Central Hospital, assisted by Surgeons Biedma, Sutton, and Castillo, amputated the member: the poor fellow suffered awfully, for besides losing his arm, a piece of the rocket had lodged in his right breast. Castillo managed to extract this, very skilfully during the night, and the next day the man appeared greatly relieved, but gangrene has set in, and the doctors entertain little hope of his recovery: he is reported as the only victim of that unlucky night.

The 5th and 6th of the Line, with the Mendoza, San Luis, and San Juan battalions, under Colonel Arredondo, have just received orders to march to-morrow at daybreak, taking with them two small field-pieces. These comrades of ours proceed to the disturbed provinces, and may good fortune attend their arms. I only wish I were one of the party.

On the 19th inst., although unprovoked by the enemy, Caxias opened a favorite plan of attack, by a heavy fire on the enemy's extreme right. About 8 a.m. the random gun was discharged, and for two hours the batteries poured forth their deadly fire. The affair was attended with success, inasmuch as, one frowning rampart was dismantled, the Brazilians then pushed forward their lines, and carried an advanced outpost of the enemy, taking prisoners the officer in command, who was severely wounded, and some of his men, all more or less disabled; the only trophies taken were a valuable set of sapping tools. Our entire loss was only 4 killed and 10 wounded, including 2 killed and 2 wounded in the Piris battery by the bursting of one of the iron pieces. Guerrilla fighting was kept up all day and night, and now and then the boom of a heavy gun awoke us from our sleep.

The enemy remaining quiet within their lines on the 20th, the Brazilians spent that day in dancing and carousing, in celebration of their victory. This novel mode of warfare seems to have attracted the contempt of the enemy and the heavens. A cloudless day was followed by a pitch dark night—the wind arose till midnight, increasing in violence gradually, when a frightful storm broke over the camp. The enemy availing themselves of the obscurity, approached through the woods to within 5 squares of our lines, from whence they hurled their hand-rockets at our huts with such fearful precision that in a very short time many of them were in a blaze, and fearful might have been the consequences had not the rain, which came down in torrents, extinguished the flames.

But this is not the first time that we have been nearly burnt out, neither will it be the last; such must always be the case as often as the enemy will take the trouble to pay us a nocturnal visit. It is really most culpable and disgraceful that, with the means at our disposal, nothing has been none to prevent such disaster, or chastise the enemy. A single brigade of two battalions carefully posted in the woods, with scouts and sentinels regularly relieved, and in perfect communication with the main army, would prevent a surprise, to check an advance, to cut off stragglers, and give immediate notice within the lines of the enemy's movements.

A contingent of 100 and odd men from Tucuman arrived here on the 22nd inst. On account of their mutiny at Rosario, they were at once drafted into the Line, with some others who had been entrapped on the road.

The other day a deserter crossed over to our lines, having just escaped from Humaita, after two years confinement. He says that stronghold now only counts 52 guns, of which only 10 command the river; if this be so, it proves the trust Lopez has in the torpedoes to prevent the advance of the Imperial fleet.

The sanitary condition of the army is greatly improved by the present mild weather.

Important observations of the enemy's position from the Argentine watch-tower at Tuyuti.

Jan. 18th. On resuming my elevated post, 50 feet above our lines, at daybreak this morning, I perceived a small picket of cavalry and 50 foot placed behind a clump of palm trees on our right, and perfectly invisible from our lines; later on they attempted a surprise, but finding us prepared, they cleared out after exchanging a few shots. The Paraguayan cavalry relieve guard as usual. The fellows in the trenches are worked like galley slaves. At 9 a.m. the enemy's horse turned out for exercise, at evening they returned for fodder.

19th. The advanced posts are preparing to return to their lines, after a long and tiresome watch, and the cavalry went to relieve them at 8 a.m. The works in the trenches still continue, and are of the most gigantic proportions, crowned by an earthen parapet covered with sods. 10 a.m.: The works are suspended, all to a man, are at the guns, and for two hours firing was kept up with spirit on both sides; at one o'clock the bombarding is renewed, but the enemy were obliged to desist to extinguish some huts which took fire on their left. In the morning a small detachment of Brazilians surprised one of the enemy's outpost, killing 13 and taking 5 prisoners, the commander was among the slain, he was decorated with a medal inscribed "M. Lynch." Another deserter from Humaita: he reports Generals Virasoro and Lotero incarcerated in that fortress, and provisions and clothes so scarce that all are half starved and many naked. At 5 a.m., the fleet opened on Curupaity, but the fire ceased on both sides at 6.30, and dead stillness reigned around. The cavalry return from the outposts to the trenches.

20th. The skirmishers keep up a lively fire—arms small, range long, effect nil. The works in the trenches are suspended, to give the men a short rest, and numbers are now seen perched upon the breast-works, some with spade in hand, others with pick-axe, while not a few have thrown aside their tools, and are now stretched half naked in the shade.

21st. Began to rain at dawn: the guerrillas set to work early, but after a few shots the enemy retired behind the trenches, where they remained shut up the whole day. A strange movement on the left, but the weather is so hazy that we cannot well see what they are at.

22nd. The weather is clearer, the enemy quieter, but the excavations are renewed on the left. The night passed without any disturbance.

—*Nacion Argentina.*

FURTHER DETAILS.

The great fight rumored on Saturday, between the Brazilians and the enemy, the seizure of Paraguayan batteries, terrific fighting, great heroism, &c., has all proved bosh; and if we are to judge by the papers, the soldiers are more occupied with lottery tickets than bombshells, for the Esperanza is filled with the extracto or last drawing. On the night of the 23rd the Paraguayans set fire to a number of Brazilian ranchos with their inevitable congreves.

Mr. George H. Lowry has opened a General brokerage and commission agency, and is we are happy to hear doing a very excellent business.

D. Mariano Cabal has opened his Commercial Bank of Corrientes, and we hear it is probable it will do a great business. Money very abundant and business far brisker than even in New York.

We have received the following items from an English gentleman at present sojourning at Corrientes.

Corrientes, Feb. 1st.

There is nothing, absolutely nothing in the shape of war news to note, so much so, the local papers no longer publish anything relative to what is passing at the allied encampment; in fact since the attack of Curupayty little else than picket shooting has been the order of the day. Caxias has established his headquarters ongam the pestilential esteros of Tuyuti, which is evidently an error—an unpardonable ignorance of the topography of the country to locate his foaces at a point where all the enemy's means of defence are concentrated, and ready at any moment to act as circumstances may require. The ironclads gun and mortar boats are moored at Curuzu. The hospital at the Guardia de Cerrito is quite full. The American transport Julia came down with 700 invalids. They were landed at the Saladero hospital. The river is high and continues to rise, the low lands bordering upon it are under water. At Itapiru schooners and other river crafts are at anchor where two months since it was bare ground. To-day Cabal's "New Commercial Bank" commences operations as a bank of emission, discount and deposit. Mr. Lanuz disputes his right to do anything like it, claiming a prior licence to start a bank. The city is over-stocked with goods of every description; in the principal streets every house is converted into a store or shop, for which enormous rents are paid; in the meantime there is not a new building to be seen in the place in course of construction. We have now a steamer that makes daily trips to Itapiru. I meant to have given a turn that way, and would have done so ere this, but for the dreadful heat, mosquitos, chucho or typhus fever. I am hourly in contact with persons who come from above, they have invariably the same old story of picket firing, sickness, heat and mosquitos.

LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.

The Cisne has brought us dates from head-quarters to the 3d instant. There has been a regular set-too fight up there. None of our colleagues seem to know much about it, but it has been a very serious matter. Our regular correspondents write us nothing, owing, no doubt, to some hints which they have received from some military men; but an English gentleman has kindly favored us with the following:

Saturday morning, at daybreak, the iron-clad Brazilian fleet ascended the river, coasting along by the banks of the Chaco, and when in front of Curupaiti opened a terrific fire on that celebrated mud fortress. The shells and balls fell like hailstones, and from the decks of the gunboats, lying a little lower down, it was plainly discernible that the final attack on Curupaiti had been at last ordered, and that soon the fate of Itapiru awaited the place. The guns of Curupaiti answered by a slow but very well-directed fire. All day the bombardment continued, and even in the very night the guns kept belching. The names of the iron-clads in the engagement are not at hand, but two of these iron-cased monsters have been badly treated and dropped down the stream. The Herval had a steel ball clean through her tower, killing the commander and many of the officers. The ——— has also got her plates perforated.

In Corrientes it is said that the land forces in Curuzu shared in the glory of the day, and that two transports laden with wounded are on their way down, but they have not yet come in sight, and the steamer will leave in a few moments.

A grand military funeral took place here this morning. No one knows the name of the dead man, but from the honors paid he must have been a General Officer of high distinction, probably the commander of the Herval.

The Paraguayans are as busy as ever in the trenches, and soon these fellows will have another wall of China across the promontory. From the Allied watch towers it is plain to the naked eye what the Paraguayans are at. They have cut immense fosses across the place where Flores made his celebrated march, and made 'abattis' as high as the palm trees. Every day the Paraguayan cavalry are busy taming in 'potros,' sometimes before and behind the trenches. Lopez is frequeutly seen: he wears a large Panama hat, and lives in a 'quinta' not far from the Piris lake.

In the last attack on Curupaiti, the mortar boats in Lake Piris rendered very effective service. Whilst I write the firing is going on, and the booming of the guns can be distinctly heard in every part of this city. From all I can learn, the Marquis of Caxias is determined, cost what it may, to get rid of Curupaiti, which place, when once taken, will give the Brazilians a firmer foothold in the enemy's country. The river is still rising; and it has rained a good deal.

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

DEFEAT OF FELIPE SAA.

PAUNERO'S DESPATCH.

We give the following despatch received from General Paunero.

Army on the march, Pampa of Portézuelo Jan 31st 1867.

To this Excellency the Minister of War and Marine.

I have the honor to direct myself to your Excellency and in so doing to communicate the fact that at 7 o'clock this morning, our rear was harrassed by a considerable number of Montoneras under the command of the rebel Felipe Saa. Altogether I should say he had a thousand cavalry and one hundred foot.

It being necessary that these rebels should receive a second lesson for their daring, I accordingly ordered the Colonels D. José Iseas, and D. Placido Lopez, to charge. They then drove the enemy a long way back, after killing a great number, besides taking a lot of prisoners. So great was the fear, and so hurried the retreat of the rebels, that we have only ten wounded.

I hear the rebellion finds no favor in the province of Cordoba, and that that government is working energetically to support the present order of things.

This fact together with the blow which the montoneras of this province have just received, inspires me with the hope that the remainder of my march will be unimpeded, and that when I arrive at Rio Cuarto I shall find some at least of the elements necessary to carry forward the pacification of the provinces of Cuyo and San Luis.

I salute Your Excellency &c.

W. PAUNERO.

Letter from General Paunero.

Pampa of Portezuelo Jan. 31, 1867.

My dear friend,

As you will see from my despatch to the Minister of War and Marine I am glad to be able to inform yar that the chief Felipe Saa had the audacity to present himself at the rear of my army of the Interior, with a column composed of all his montoneras, to the number of a thousand men.

A simple deploy to the rear of two of our battalions, under the command of Colonel D. Julio Campos, and a few pieces of artillery, along with the two columns of cavalry, under the command of Colonels Iseas and Lopez, making in all a total of about 1,300 men, was sufficient to receive the enemy; and then seeing their intention to wait for our attack, I immediately ordered an advance, sending out from our flanks some cavalry and some pieces of artillery at a trot, along with our battalions.

The cavalry dashed right at them, charging the enemy with the greatest enthusiasm. The enemy evidently believed that the greater part of our forces would have passed over, but when they found out their mistake their forces scattered in all directions, and took to flight, leaving on the field some 100 dead. We also took from 20 to 30 prisoners.

This has been a complete triumph.

As you will understand, I have no time at present to explain my movements.

I have attained my object; the army of the Interior is intact, and merits the praise of the Government and of the Argentine people; and as to the events which have lately taken place in Cordoba, I hope at once to proceed to arrange matters with the worthy Government which presides over that well-deserving province.

I am, &c.,

W. PAUNERO.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

We extract the following interesting items from the *Tribuna* correspondence of the 29th:—

Matters are growing momentarily worse, and the last news is the rising of the Puntanos, under Felipe Saa, and the partial rising of some districts of Cordoba. Fears are also entertained for the tranquility of the province of Santa Fe.

The communication between Paunero and Rosario is cut off. He seems undecided whether to advance or retreat; but in the opinion of military men, his only safety is in an immediate march upon either Mendoza or Cordoba, and the latter place will most likely be his point to gain.

Rio Cuarto, Villanueva, and other districts are already in the hands of the rebels, and several Government officers have been made prisoners—amongst them Segovia, Carril, and Viejo Bueno, the latter being afterwards set at liberty.

Meanwhile 1,200 Government troops gave arrived at Rosario from Paraguay, under Arredondo—the best man possible in the present crisis, for he is active, brave, young, and has a thorough knowledge of the country and people he has to deal with. The troops under his command are the San Juanino and Mendocino battalions, and the 5th and 6th of the Line, with 4 guns and a company of artillery.

Com. Martinez de Hoz opines that more Government troops should be sent, as a general rising of the whole Interior is feared. The movement is gaining ground rapidly, but there can be little doubt but that it will be of very short duration, as the rebels are badly paid and worst armed,

We hear that Lopez Jordan has just left Entre Rios for Corrientes, with letters from Urquiza. The *Tribuna* exclaims, "What does this journey mean?"

In Rioja things are taking a more favorable turn. Varela has been defeated for a certainty, together with another of the banditti called Ramon Flores. In the latter affair, Vera, the Government commander, took the rebel chief Andrada prisoner: important letters were found on the prisoner's person, it is said, in reference to things in Cordoba and Entre Rios. Bringes is the man who defeated Varela: 10 men were killed in the fight, and 40 taken prisoners.

Suspicions are entertained of the fidelity of Governor Luque, of Cordoba; but he may turn out to be a good man after all.

The Taboadas have called out the national guards of their province, to prevent the movement from spreading northward,

THE REVOLUTION.

The geese saved Rome; an old woman has saved Buenos Ayres! It is positively incredible, yet it is but too true, on Thursday night a revolution was attempted in this city, and but for the timely advice of an aged female, who overheard the plot and hurried to the Policia, Buenos Ayres would have witnessed the horrors of another revolution.

The Vindicius of Buenos Ayres is an aged female who resides near the Parque, and who, perceiving a number of persons entering a house in the neighborhood at a very late hour, suspected that all was not right. She placed herself on the opposite side of the street and watched events: suddenly she perceived large cases being carried in, and even muskets and powder flasks. Weeping over the sorrows of her country, and the misguided passions of its sons, she hurried to the Policia to give information. The Chief of Police at once took steps to suppress the embryo revolt, and from all we can learn merits the very highest eulogium for his activity and zeal: silently, and without making the least fuss, he ordered up the comisarios, armed the vigilantes to the teeth, sent word to the barracks, and, with a masterly rapidity, concentrated all the available forces at points which domineered the city.

An English gentleman coming from the Cinco Esquinas met a large body of armed police patrolling the street, but as there was no appearance of any riot or row he passed along heedless of such an unusually strong guard.

As a matter of course, yesterday, the town was rife with all sorts of rumors, but the most authentic version of this truly melancholy business is as follows:—

The conspirators have for some nights passed been landing, at a place called the Bajo de las Hornas, arms and ammunition. So long back as Monday a very suspicious occurrence took place in the inner roads and was witnessed by a well-known native broker: a large light was hoisted in the roads and responded to at once on the shore; a rocket went up then and there, and presently a man with a large lantern under his cloak landed. This took place at so late an hour that the broker attached much importance to the matter. The National Government seems to have had no notice of this, and although there were not wanting evidences of a most alarming nature, such as a onymous letters, &c., to the heads of Government, the authorities seem to have had no notice of what was going on until the old woman in question gave in her testimony.

At midnight on Thursday the Chief of Police despatched a trusty band to the headquarters of the conspirators, and, as the emeute was not to take place until the serenos left the streets, this guard arrived in time to nab the conspirators one by one as they arrived at the rendezvous. At the very door of the old almacen the police posted a sentry with the watchword of the conspirators, and according as they entered they were seized and tied down. In the cellars of the place were large depositories of arms, ammunition, &c. Everything passed off with the most admirable precision until a black man made his appearance, who, perceiving that he was about to be taken, along with an Oriental officer who was along with him, presented a pistol at the comisario and fired, but the comisario quick as lightning jumping on one side let the ball pass, and drawing a revolver fired three shots at the negro, which taking effect in the groin the man fell bleeding, and has been sent to the hospital.

Amongst those arrested we notice—Eduardo Conessa, —— Barbo, —— Chaves, two merchants, two Chilenos, five students, and several others. Barbo was formerly a comisario, and it is said is at present engaged as a clerk in the Provincial Bank; he had a chiripa on.

It is impossible to conceal our dismay at this overt act to overturn the National Government and plunge the city into the horrors of a civil war. Thanks to the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence we have so far escaped the danger, but the times are sadly out of joint, and there seems to be a strong under current which is sapping the foundations of constitutional authority, and calls for the greatest care on the part of the National Government.

A document, written in a most labored style, and signed by the Junta Revolutionaria, was found on the premises; it calls the people to arms to upset both the National and Provincial Governments; it is not worth the trouble of a translation.

The total number arrested is 26, only two of which are Argentines. At the house of the conspirators there were some 200 guns, besides revolvers and a large bundle of the proclamations.

During the day the Chief of Police made numerous arrests, but the names are not given.

The National Guard behaved very creditably, turned out at a moment's notice, and a large force was stationed at the Retiro under arms all night. The 'serenos' had orders that on the moment they heard a canon fired to at once repair to the Retiro. As there was no signal gun however fired, the 'serenos' kept all night on their beat, lustily roaring out the hour, with their proverbial 'sang froid.'

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE TIGRE.

MR. HOPKINS' CANALISATION PARTY.

FULL PARTICULARS.

On Saturday last, at 9.20 precisely, a select party started from the Tramway station at the Plaza 25 de Mayo, and reaching the Retiro in a few minutes took the special train which Mr. Boyd Thompson, the manager of the Northern Railway, kindly provided for the occasion. As we entered the railway carriage we noticed the following gentlemen:—Mr. Buckley Mathew, British Minister; D. Gowland, R. Ropes, E. H. Folmar, J. H. Green, London and River Plate Bank; — Smithers, do., H. N. Hart, Ernest Hart, J. B. Thompson, Northern Railway; F. Lejnan, — Tay, — Dyckmann, P. Moneta, National Government Engineer; Battilana, and G. Matti, Esqrs.

Arriving at Belgrano, we took up their Excellencies the Governor of B. Ayres, Dr. Alsina, and the Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Mariana Varela. We dashed along at full speed, and made no stop until arriving at the Tigre, where Mr. Hopkins welcomed us on the Mole, and accompanied us to his little steamer the Quinto, and here we were joined by Mr. H. J. Grigg.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, as the decks of the steamer were protected by awnings, it was fresh and pleasant in the river.

This steamer is a credit to Messrs. Allan and Sherman, who built her at their ship-yard in the Boca. She has been built entirely here, all the machinery having been made at the Boca, and, we believe, is the first steamer that has ever been propelled by Argentine machinery, all the other steamers built here having their machinery imported from England.

As we steamed from the Mole, we passed Captain Batty's little steam-tug, which is lying there on sale, in front of the boat club 'arroya.' She is the smallest steamer we have ever seen, being nothing more than a row-boat, with a small donkey-engine. She would be an invaluable acquisition for the Captain of the Port, could be got cheap, and ought to be at once secured.

Mr. Hopkins, acting as captain and pilot, steered us right for the place where he proposes to build his docks, which is conveniently situated in front of the town of San Fernando. The bank stretches away for several squares, and the depth of water hereabouts, even at low tide, is rarely under eight feet. A more appropriate spot on the sedgy coast could not be selected; the ground though low is not swampish, and a good level track or road leads to the town of San Fernando. The river is wide and deep, and well protected. Steamers and sailing craft can ride here with the greatest security; and certainly as we looked up the stately stream before us, and compared it with the filthy, narrow, and shallow Boca river or Riachuelo, we could not but wonder that the necessities of our riverine and coastwise trade had not long since called this natural harbor into requisition, and emancipated our shipping interests from the thraldom of the Boca boatmen.

After a hasty glance at the future dock-yards of Buenos Ayres, we headed across the stream to inspect the mouth of the Abra Vieja, a stream deep and wide, but rendered useless to commerce, owing to the great sand-bank at its mouth, and certain obstructions, mid-way in its course, which it is part of this enterprise to remove. The tide being low we could not pass the bar, but Mr. Hopkins opened his maps and charts, and showing the course of this stream demonstrated the immense advantages by having the bar cut through, thus saving lengthy and tedious navigation through the sinuosities of the Arroyo Capitan, as this 'Abra Yiega' debouches in front of the proposed docks, and affords a cut several miles shorter for steamers and small craft ascending or descending the river.

We now doubled the Arroyo del Capitan, and steered for the Parana de las Palmas, the great riverine highway of the Republic. As we passed by the different islands, teeming with primeval fertility, admiring the ancient seibo and the leafy willows which kissed the limpid water of this enchanting river, we discussed the merits of a champagne lunch, the harmonising influence of Inde Coope, Lafitte, and Paté de Fois, overcame the cold formalities due to rank and state, and a merrier party never danced on the Parana: every one seemed to enjoy himself. The concise and important remarks of Mr. Hopkins, respecting this scheme, which has been his life-dream for so many years; the sparkling witticisms of Mr. Hart, and the rich anecdotes of Mr. Folmar, relieved the monotony of riverine navigation.

We passed the mouth of the Toro, a wide deep stream which Mr. Hopkins purposes closing, so as to force the waters into a more useful course through the Abra Vieja, and at last gained the Parana de las Palmas. As the majestic estuary broke on the vision of some of the guests who have never travelled in these rivers, an involuntary exclamation of surprise, admiration and wonder burst from their lips. The scene is really magnificent, the change so sudden, after creeping for miles through a narrow river hardly room for vessels to pass up and down, and then in a moment the steamer emerges from the trees and enters on a wide waste of waters which to the unpracticed eye seems more an ocean than a river; but all this expanse of waters to this day has been turned to little account, and the first practical attempt to utilize the beating waves, which at times wash high over Islands, sand banks and flats is the present enterprize which is fraught with the most incalculable benefits for Buenos Ayres.

We now doubled back the Capitan and beat up the river proposed to be canalized, the Abra Vieja. Notwithstanding the ebb tide we in a few minutes steamed up almost to the very bar, and then as there was no room for the steamer to turn, we backed out stern foremost. At the mouth of this arroyo we landed on a desert Island and drank fresh inspiration for the homeward trip from flowing bumpers of the esteemed Roederer.

After about an hour's sailing we at last escaped from the Arroyo Capitan and running up to the San Fernando promontory, the future site of the docks, landed upon the earthworks just concluded by Mr. Hopkins under the rays of a roasting sun. At the Resguardo or Port Captain's office carriages were in waiting to convey us to the Railway Station. The Governor kindly made room for us in his coach, but the heat was terrific, and when the party arrived at the Railway Station there was a general demand for iced refreshments. In a few minutes Mr. Thompson had a special train in readiness; we again started and on at express speed until we arrived at Belgrano, where the Governor and Minister of Hacienda got out. At 5.30 the party arrived in town, highly pleased with the day's amusement.

In consequence of the increased traffic of this port, and the utter insufficiency of the lighters to meet the requirements of trade this scheme of Mr. Hopkins comes at a peculiarly apropos time, and we doubt not will meet with general support. The whole trade of the Boca is the real, bona fide, and legitimate trade of San Fernando, which is the real and proper port for the river traffic; the outlay necessary for the cutting of the bar away at the Abra Vieja and the stopping up other channels cannot but be a mere trifle compared with the transcendental importance of the scheme. The Tigre was a lonely deserted spot, but a few years ago and to-day is becoming a port of the greatest importance.

AMERICAN COLONY OF THE CHACO.

Rosario, Feb. 2nd.

I have at last received letters from the American settlers of the Chaco, and aware of the interest taken in this colony, I beg to transcribe one of the letters I have received.

I see that there is a talk of moving the Welsh Colony from its present situation: if this should be the case, the best thing the stalwart sons of "Inis-prydhain" can do is to move up to the fertile plains and wooded bottoms of the Chaco. I would ask you to call the attention of the commission from the Welsh Colony, to the subjoined written by Mr. Alexander MacLean, the Deacon of the American Colony:—

"Californian Colony, Jan. 27.

"My dear sir.

"I received your kind letter dated Jan. 10th, and which I read with great pleasure. Since we have been here we are doing well; our crops are excellent, all except our early corn, that was put in, in a hurry, and the land only ploughed once. The regular crop, put in with greater care, is doing very well. I have a fine garden, from which I have just picked a squash from Californian seed that measures sixty-two inches in circumference, and I have as fine water-melons, cucumbers, tomatos, and other garden stuff as you would like to see. I have thirty head of cattle—cows and oxen. We have planted one hundred and fifty acres of corn, and have done some ploughing for next season, which is not bad considering we had such a late start.

"The Indians have not troubled us at all, in fact we have not seen one yet. The tame Indians of San Javier have not meddled with us neither, if they were to do so we would take their whole town.

"The high water did not become visible to us. It would require a further rise of 7 feet to overflow the bottom lands. There is excellent feed for the cattle all over these bottom lands.

"The officers from the Santa Fe Government gave us a visit; they came up to establish a new line of forts. They were very well pleased with our crop.

"What we want here are our own country seeds, and Americans to put them in the ground: This would be the way to develop the wealth of your country; the wealth exists in the soil, but it requires farmers to take it out.

"I have six rows of cotton growing, and it is as promising as any I ever saw in my life in the Southern States. I planted the seeds at different epochs, so as to ascertain the best date for planting. In a few days it will be in full bloom. I understand that there existed in Buenos Ayres a commission that had seeds of all kinds to distribute; if there is, have the goodness to write and procure us some North American seeds.

"We heard about a month ago that the Government had sold the land denounced by us at Pajaro Blanco. All our folks believed it, but I told them to wait; so I wrote down to Santa Fe, and sure enough I was right. The land is secured to us, so we are well satisfied. I like to abide in good faith in all my works, and believe in the good faith of the Government when they pledge their word to us.

"We have not yet received any letters in answer to those we sent home after our return from the expedition to the Rey. We expect letters and immigrants very shortly.

"I want to purchase two thousand varas more land from the Government. Will you see the Governor about it?

"Write to me when you receive this, and tell me if you intend going to the North. We want to send a great many letters by you to the States, and induce immigration.

"Accept my apology for not writing before.—Yours fraternally,

A. MACLEAN."

This letter I consider very interesting, and consequently send it to you entire. The observation about the high water is in answer to a particular question of mine: as my expedition took place in the dry season, I was anxious to know the effect of the heavy freshet we have experienced this year on the bottom lands, between the high coast of the Chaco and the River Parana. The letters Mr. MacLean mentions have arrived, as I have received by the last two packets a large number of letters from California for the Colony.

Mr. Locket, a wealthy member of the Colony, writes me:—

"The Inspector-General who paid us a visit asked us to let him see our arms, and was somewhat surprised and much pleased with their number and accuracy of use, remarking after the shooting he would very much dislike to meet us in the 'monte,' and have us mistake him and his troop for Indians. We have had no work to do, with the exception of planting; everything has grown almost spontaneously that we have raised, as our crops have received no cultivation, and I am glad to state that said crops are looking finely, and meet our entire expectations. Our 'sandias' and melons are ripe, and splendid; I assure you we wish you could be here to partake of them."

Mr. Moore, another of the colonists, writes—

"Myself and two sons have planted forty acres of corn, and about ten in garden stuff, and everything looks magnificent. My water-melons are as fine as any I ever saw, and my pumpkins, only half grown, weigh from 25 to 30 lbs. The corn, although receiving no cultivation, is very fine. Everything is looking so thrifty, that I am thoroughly convinced that I can raise as good crops here as in any part of the world. Our seeds have run out, but as soon as I can get a supply from home all will be well."

Mr. Moore also writes me that the tame Indians at San Javier have 'cut stick,' and gone to the Rey, thinking that the Government were about to enlist them; none but a few 'old bucks' remain in San Javier.

I hope you will be as pleased as I was on the receipt of these letters. The prove the solidity of the first Anglo-Saxon colony in the Chaco, and verify all I have said in reference to that beautiful country.

W. P.

The best news of the day is the rejection of the Patent law by the Senate; when the pleasing intelligence spread through town there was joy in all the countenances of the shopkeepers and dealers; even editors participated in the universal glee: it is not probable now that the bill will be re-introduced.

The Welsh Colonists who came up here to prospect the Chaco have gone back to the Chuput, and orders transmitted by the steamers on Saturday for the Colony to remain where it is.

It is with much pleasure we hear the Argentine Central Railway will soon be opened to Villa Nueva, and preparations are going on for the building of the Railway Station there.

In Entre Rios things are quiet, but rumors of every color are freely circulated about the state of things in B. Ayres.

THE STORM.

The gale on Sunday evening has again damaged the Boca Railway to such an extent that the trains cannot be run on the section between the Venezuela Station and the Yellow House, but run as usual from the latter station to the Boca and Barracas. About a square from the Venezuela Station some sixty yards of the high embankment has been washed away, and from thence the line is more or less damaged to the foot of calle Europa, where the heavy planks and sleepers have been completely huddled together, the rails laid bare, and the whole embankment swept away. Down towards Mr. Fair's quinta the waves seem to have come up right to the foot of the barranca, and caused serious damage to the line, and covering the road with mud and *debris*. In the Paseo Colon many of the seats have been torn off the stands, and somewhat damaged.

The Boca road and adjacent fields were one sea yesterday, and when the waters subsided the mud was such as to stop all transit.

We regret to say that it is rumored one black man and three Italians were drowned on Sunday evening, near calle Venezuela: the waves washed the corpses ashore.

During the night a number of vessels dragged their anchors, and drifted on to the shore, but the river rose so high that they all managed to get off by morning.

At the brick-yard, near the supposed coal mines, the waves committed terrible havoc.

The gale was a stiff and dry south-easter; had it been accompanied with rain it would have been a partial blessing.

SHIPMENTS of GOLD from R. JANEIRO

FOR THE RIVER PLATE, DURING 1866.

January	per	Arno.....	£ 3,000
"	"	Carmel.....	10,860
February	"	Arno.....	113,555
"	"	Halley.....	1,770
"	"	Carmel.....	59,960
March	"	Arno.....	7,112
"	"	Carmel.....	12,950
"	"	Memnon.....	1,020
April	"	Arno.....	195,155
"	"	Carmel.....	5,160
May	"	Arno.....	9,600
"	"	Carmel.....	900
June	"	Arno.....	141,071
"	"	Carmel.....	39,597
July	"	Arno.....	66,500
"	"	Kepler.....	48,000
"	"	Ptolemy.....	130,000
August	"	Memnon.....	18,000
"	"	Arno.....	35,174
"	"	Carmel.....	24,200
September	"	Arno.....	99,292
"	"	Carmel.....	75,200
October	"	Arno.....	9,000
"	"	Carmel.....	1,358
November	"	Arno.....	51,500
"	"	Victoria.....	260
December,	"	Kepler.....	22,222
"	"	Barmel.....	13,414
		Total.....	£1,195,830

ARRIVAL OF THE ADA.

SS. Ada,

Montevideo, Jan. 26, 1867.

Gentlemen,

I send you a list of passengers. We spoke but one vessel, the British barque Uncas, in lat. 20° 20′ S, long. 35° 40′ W., steering southwards.

There are some fine rams on board—pure Lincoln breed. The fourteen rams are presented by Sir J. Phillips to his sons, on the estancia Hara del Arozo Grande, Entre Rios, and are the same breed as the celebrated Mr. Casswell's. The mother of two of them weighed alive twenty-six stone, dead 67lbs. per quarter, girth six feet, and carried off several prizes: the photograph of this ewe is enclosed, presented to you by Captain Phillips, who brings out one of Mr. Fisher Hobb's breed of pigs, some prize fowls from Birmingham Show, and several English hares.

Hoping you are well, and that the telegraph is all right,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. PIM.

Passengers by ss. Ada.—Messrs. William J. Kennedy, James F. Thompson, Wm. C. Webb, George T. Acton, Henry Larken, Capt. George Phillips, Lewellen Hughes, Wm. Cawley, Mrs. Chas. Mason, infant, and nurse, Miss Emey A. Pitcairn, Mr. Samuel Harris, Mrs. Catharine Harris, Mr. Richard Harris, Mrs. R. Harris, James Harris, Mary Jane do.. Kathleen do., Michael Francis do., Augustus do., William Henry do., Joseph do., Anna Grace do., Christina Mary do., John Philip Miles, Abram Forest, Christopher de Courey Duff, John Kosmenski (Pole), Daniel H. Galbraith, James Bennie, John Baron, William Young, Joshua Garaghan, Miss Margaret Garaghan, James Cullen, James Murphy, Patrick Larken, H. M'Culloch, Robert Henry, Robert H. Greene, Charles M. Greene, Simon Grallar, Marshall Williams, Edward Smith, Owen Cormick, Edwin Robinson, Mrs. Jane Beare.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN J. R. PIM.

Montevideo, Feb. 1, 1867.

TO CAPTAIN J. R. PIM.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned passengers on board the S.S. Ada, takes this opportunity of expressing our sincere thank- and gratitude for the exceeding kindness and attention we have experienced both at your hands and those of your officers, during the voyage from Liverpool, as well as for the gentlemanly and Christian conduct you have always evinced towards us.

With every kind wish for you and your future prosperity, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,
S. H. Harris, for self and family.
Richard H. Harris,
Richard G. Acton,
William C. Webb,
James Binnie,
Lewellu. Hughes,
G. Phillips,
William J. Kennedy,
H. Larden,
A. Forrest,
C. D. Duff,
S. Kosminody,
John Baron,
David Hay Galbraith.

PASSENGERS PER S.S LA PLACE.

Pedro Comas y Pan y Sra. Margarita Romes, José Comas y Pascual, José B. Gongalvos, M. V. Real y Sanroman, Francisco Rodriguez, Ramon Freire Buela, Benito Iglesias Calvo, Joseph T. Richard, Ernest Schmidt, Manuel Pedrido Gongalvez, Pedro Iglesias do Passo, Fernando F. Rodriguez, J. Dapeyro y Geraldes, Agustin Redriguez, Henry Harris, John Thomas, Matthias Herrbor, Tomas H. Blackwill, Thomas Wackford, Sownson Hawkrigg José Benito Rodriguez.

COMMERCIAL.

February 5, 1867.

Fixed price of Ounces,		$400
Do.	Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons		25

Bonds improved sensibly to-day, owing to the favorable news from the Interior. The bulls were very active, and offered to buy freely, but things have assumed such a sunny aspect, that there were few sellers. The sales to-day were as follows:—

For cash	5,000	42⅝
Do	10,000	43
Do	7,400	43⅛
Do	12,000	43⅜
Saturday	5,000	43
Do	5,000	43⅛
Feb. 28	10,000	43⅛
Do	20,000	43⅜
March 31	2,000	44

In Exchange about £50,000 passed on England at 50 1/2, and one million francs on France.

The collision in the river was much talked of. The Guarani, Captain Townsend, has suffered serious damage, but the Argentine war-steamer, Buenos Ayres, has gone down for good. To-morrow we expect an authentic version of the accident.

Owing to the weather very little done in wools Sr. Unsue has sold, we hear, a fine lot at 90, and about 5,000 ar. at from 65 to 78. South Plaza nothing done.

On Friday Mr. Billinghurst will sell by auction 1,200 arr. at his new barraca at the South Plaza. The wool is from Riglos and Piran's estancia, Fortin de Areco.

A new Argentine loan for two millions is talked of, but as yet the terms are not known, but we believe the matter is in the hands of the Government broker.

Government Bills, which yesterday ruled at 1½, were discounted to-day freely at 1 per cent.

Much indignation was expressed to-day at the loss of the Reflect: she ran on the wreck of the San Francisco in the roads, and will prove a total loss. Every one blames the National Government for not at once having these dangerous wrecks removed. The state of the port is shocking, and calls for the most immediate attention.

February 6, 1867

The National Bonds revived to-day, and a much better feeling was noticeable in these securities, notwithstanding that the bears worked hard to drive them down. Sales to-day—

5,000	Saturday	43½
5,000	do do	43¼
25,500	Feb. 28th	43⅞
15,500	do	44
5,000	March 31	44

The only political subject mooted to-day was the arrival of President Mitre. All are well pleased at his return, and a general wish that he should never return to Paraguay. The revolution panic has subsided, and every one begins to think that things are looking better.

Mails are expected to-morrow (Thursday) from Brazil, by a steamer belonging to Sr. Frias.

Exchange rules active. On Rio about 120,000 patacons passed at 34. On France one and a-half millions francs at 5.35, and on England about £70,000 at 50 1/2.

In the wool markets to-day there was a little more animation, particularly in the South Plaza, where arrivals are very heavy: about 50,000 ar. in that Plaza and 10,000 ar. in station. Sales—25,000 ar., from $60 to $85 Mixed wools are going up; some sales to-day at $67. An offer of $85 was made to-day for Mr. Clarke's wool of Magdalena, but declined. In the North Plaza little done, but some large lots in deposit sold at reserved rates.

In charters nothing.

The La Place will not be able to leave before Friday.

February 7, 1867.

Bonds took a run up to-day, mainly owing to the speculation of the bulls. Money is so easy and so difficult to put out at the former rates of interest, that people who never bought bonds are investing in them now. The sales to-day are as follows:—

20,000	cash	44⅛
1,000	on Friday	43⅞
10,000	Feb. 28	44⅛
6,000	March 31st	44⅛
5,000	do	44⅛
25,000	do	44⅛

In Southern Railway shares we notice one sale, 10 shares, at 85, which is an improvement on former rates.

In Exchange there is a good deal doing.

On England from	50⅜	to	50¼
Do France	5.33	"	5.41
Do Brazil	34 milreis		

In charters we hear of the Italian barque Heroe, for Antwerp, bales 20s. and 5 per cent.

The news of the attack on Curupaity was not generally known on 'Change, and few are aware of the rather hard fighting going on up there.

In the wool Plaza prices are without alteration. A very fine lot of wool, Mullaly's, was sold to-day at reserved prices, supposed to be 93; and in the North Plaza Mr. Clavin's wool, a very superior lot, is in, but not yet sold. Sale—

700 @ fine wool, Arrecifes 75

Mr. Donovan reports the following sales:

Mr. Kenny's	wool	76
Mr. McCartney's	"	74
Mr. E. Dolan's	"	73
Mr. N. Hogan's	"	78

At the Provincial Bank the Directors had a meeting, a due notice of which will be found in another column. Brokers are now admitted at the Bank.

The La Place will not leave before Saturday.

Cleared at the Custom-house this day:

Holstein schooner Johanna, for Brazil, by Benn, with beef.

Italian brigantine Nuevo Julio, for Marseilles, by Repetto, with hides and wool.

February 8, 1867.

The revolution last night had a very slight effect on the Bolsa. Many thought that Bonds would tumble; nothing of the kind, they held their own, and as money rules so easy, they are each day coming more and more into demand; indeed, there can be little doubt that if peace was fully restored, and everything quiet, the National Bonds would be cheap at 60. Sales to-day:

1,000	cash	43⅞
11,000	for Saturday	43⅞
10,000	do Feb. 28	43⅞
30,000	do March 31	44
6,000	do do	43¾

Southern Railway Shares are beginning to look a little better. A sale to-day, 10 shares, at 90.

In Exchange there have been several bills passed at previous rates. About £200,000 sterling passed up to the present. On England 50½; on France 5.33 to 5.38; and on Rio 34.

Charters by Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.:

British barque Janet to load at Gualeguay, full cargo; bales, 27s. 6d. and 5 per cent., for orders.

In the wool plazas very little done, and market very slack. At the Barraca Feria, Mr. Billinghurst's, the wool auction, came off. The place was very well attended by most of the principal buyers, and sold at following prices:—

1500 @ wool, Piran's		70
Belly wool		32
Sheepskins without wool		80

Cleared at Custom-house to-day:—

American barque Lizzie, for New York, by Drysdale and Co.; dry hides and wool.

February 9, 1867.

Fixed price of ounces		$400
Do. sovereigns,		122½
Patacons		25

Bonds declined slightly to-day, owing to heavy cash sales; and it is said that the bears are trying to run them down again, on the strength of some rumors. But as these securities are held for the most part by capitalists and men of fortune, it is not believed that the speculation will prove very successful. The sales to-day were as follows:

11,000	cash	at	44⅛
15,000	do		44
5,000	do		43¾
2,160	for Monday		44½
5,000	Feb. 28th		44
20,000	March 31st		44½

In the Exchange-office of the Bank there was a very brisk business done, and a very large sum of gold changed for paper.

In the wool market very little done to-day We hear of a sale in deposit of 10,000 @, at reserved rates. Yesterday, about 22 carts in the North Plaza at 78.

Cleared to-day:—

Portuguese brig Esperanzoso, for Brazil, by O'Shee, with beef.

Italian barque Marina Maggio, for Genoa, by Piaggio Brothers, with wool and hides.

BIRTHS.

In the Partido de Chacabuco, on the 31st of January, the wife of Mr. Francis Crinegan, of a daughter.

February 2, Mrs. John P. Boyd, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 29th January, by the Rev Canon Fahey, Mr. Thomas, second son of Mr. Patrick Riordon, to Miss Margaret, second youngest daughter of Mr. John Belson, both of Filkee, County Clare, Ireland.

On the 31st January, at the British Consulate, Rosario, by Consul Hutchinson, James Smai Cunningham, Esq., traffic manager of the Central Argentine Railway, to Magdalena, eldest daughter of Sr. Don Desiderio Cueli, Adjutant of the Pprt at Rosario.

On Saturday the 2d of February James Steward Jun., to Da. Leonor Garcia de Zuñiga, third daughter of D. Tomas G. de Zuñiga, of Montevideo. No Cards.

DEATH.

On the 24th January, in the Partido Matanzas, the beloved wife of Mr. Patrick Nolan, aged 26 years. Deceased was a native of Myvore, Westmeath, Ireland.—R.I.P.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Florie	278	Stanbury	Oct. 24	Freyer bros.
Brig	Violet	168	Richards	Nov. 5	Bates and Stokes.
Barque	Boomerang	379	Crichten	— 19	Coffin & Son.
Ship	Toronto	513	Shaw	— 25	Inrysdale & Co.
Brig	Harvest Queen	2 0	Robin	— 28	Getting & Co.
Barque	James M. Churchill	416	Hutchinson	Dec.. 4	Hale & Co.
Barque	Lord Chancellor	475	Donald	— 7	Zimmermann Fair.
Brig	Adela	179	Symons	— 7	Green & Co.
Ship	Albion	414	Moncrief	— 8	Duguid and Co.
Barque	La Flor del Plata	331	Turney	— 8	Bell and Son.
Barque	Mary Ann Johnston	307	Leader	— 13	Getting & Co.
Barque	Kingston	515	Closson	— 13	Hasdo.
Barque	Lady Londesborough	251	Smith	— 13	Green & Co.
Barque	Perseverance	291	Grove	— 13	Bayley & Co.
Barque	Science	306	Davis	— 14	Hugo Bunge & Co.
Barque	Caledonia	388	M Lean	— 16	Green & Co.
Barque	Ellen	257	Kendall	— 17	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Hero	3.7	Evans	— 17	Order.
Barque	Atlantic	413	Medie	— 18	Duguid & Co.
Barque	Rowena	248	Cox	— 19	Order.
Barque	Polly	387	Shewan	— 19	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Hawthorn	229	Gray	— 20	Eggers & Co.
Barque	Janet	320	O'Brien	— 21	Older.
Barque	Bidwell	493	Churchill	— 21	Hale & Co.
Barque	James Welsh	303	Bates	— 22	Mantels & Co.
Barque	Alice Tanner	370	Murray	— 22	Allen Bayley & Co.
Barque	Annie Powell	257	Carrick	— 24	Hale & Co.
Barque	Latnella	328	Cameron	— 24	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Honduras	442	Huxford	— 28	Mantels & Co.
Barque	Harriet Lisevely	365	Wters	— 26	Hale & Co.
Barque	Nashwaak	491	Gerrior	— 30	Woodgate bros.
Barque	Eugenie	412	Fletcher	— 31	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Joseph Weir	542	Fulton	— 31	Mantels & Co.
Brig	Laura	199	Jenkins	January 2	Zimmermann.
Barque	Obey	297	Messerag	— 3	Green & Co.
Barque	Edmund Preston	489	Stroud	— 5	Gas Co.
Brigantine	Callie Allie	200	Routch	— 6	Hale & Co.
Barque	Katherine Maude	347	Innis	— 7	Zimmermann.
Barque	Prince Albert	337	Hall	— 8	Order.
Barque	Eugenia	438	Dennis	— 11	Grant & Co.
Barque	Sarah Elizabeth	421	Sinclair	— 11	Hale & Co.
Barque	America	409	M'Rae	— 12	Harbour, Barclay, & Co.
Barque	Mary Ann Annison	290	Wilson	— 14	Muir & Co.
Barque	Jewess	475	Watson	— 15	Hale & Co.
Barque	Springbok	280	Reed	— 16	Duguid & Co.
Barque	M. A. Robbins	472	Robbins	— 16	Western Railway.
Barque	Delta	238	Kennedy	— 20	Darbyshire & Co.
Brigantine	Chillian Wallah	299	Butler	— 20	Hale & Co.
Brig	Florence Nightingale	248	Winslow	— 27	Getting & Co.
Barque	Simoes	410	Johnson	— 28	Arning & Hutz.
Barque	Bedfordshire	398	Dumaresq	— 28	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Glenwood	380	Moulton	— 29	Mantels & Pfeiffer.
Barque	Pembroke	356	Skating	Feb. 2	Zimmermann & Co.
Brigantine	Restless	229	Cox	— 2	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Lone Star	208	Kneely	— 3	Mantels & Pfeiffer.
Barque	Onda	332	O'Fey	— 3	Green & Co.

American.

Schooner	May	83	Townsend	Sept. 9	Order.
Ship	John Bunyan	...	.....	Oct. 24	Coffin & Son.
Ship	Benjamin Aymar	516	Sawyer	Nov. 18	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Emma F. Herriman	347	Herrimann	— 19	Western Railway.
Barque	C. A. Littlefield	548	Nicholls	Dec. 9	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Commodore Dupont	435	Clifford	— 9	Hale and Co.
Barque	La Plata	391	Crowell	— 14	Hopes.
Barque	Masonic	439	Berry	— 22	Hale & Co.
Barque	Monitor	474	Lorrobee	— 27	Hale & Co.
Brigantine	Alfred	275	Hufnagel	— 29	Zimmermann.
Barque	Louisa	542	Snow	January 4	Hale & Co.
Barque	Chief	495	Harding	— 8	Order.
Barque	Sunbeam	707	Jordan	— 12	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Nonpareil	371	Flynn	— 22	Drysdale & Co.
Ship	Harrisburg	493	Wiswall	— 29	Hale & Co.

French.

Barque	Chincha	545	Marquis	Nov. 28	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	President Oursel	308	Guinaud	— 30	Ladovat.
Ship	Anita	339	Poissonnie	Dec. 4	Apestiguy brothers.
Barque	Africaine	385	Pital	— 7	Pequin, Petit, & Co.
Barque	Saigon	349	Girandeau	— 10	Nouguier.
Barque	Jeune France	297	Thmos	— 11	Marmiesse.
Ship	Rene de Anjou	454	Bethun	— 11	Audrin.
Barque	Albert	350	Lereque	— 13	Ordrn.
Barque	Montesquien	298	Gaudier	— 13	Bax Bros.
Barque	Racine	409	Greuier	— 14	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	V. G. T.	250	Cloatre	— 16	Bax Bros.
Barque	Emile et Laure	325	Daniel	— 16	Apestiguy bros.
Barque	Chatillon	370	Touffet	— 17	Dussaud bros.
Barque	Phoebus	219	Bureau	— 18	Dussaud bros.
Barque	Casimir Delavigne	425	Machat	— 19	Desarnaud bros.
Barque	Maria	250	Rouvier	— 24	Desarnaud.
Barque	Theresa	321	Aignesoir	— 24	Dursana bros.
Barque	Jacques Coeur	641	Venard	January 1	Ladvocat & Co.
Barque	St. Jacques	409	Hiriart	— 4	Etchebarne bros.
Barque	Leonce Lacoste	292	Mestayer	— 4	Lacoque bros.
Barque	Amelie	243	Pucheu	— 5	Etchebarne bros.
Barque	Ferdinand	219	Weiss	— 5	Etchebarne bros.
Barque	Marguerite	275	Olivieri	— 5	A. Jolly.
Barque	Jules	265	Bertout	— 6	Bax bros.
Barque	Fenelon	1080	Gourmaume	— 10	Cabirau.
Barque	Maldonado	690	Tual	— 11	Bonnemason & Co.
Barque	Hamburg	433	Pateau	— 12	Cabirau.
Barque	Tourny	5 9	Gabeau	— 12	Bagory & Co.
Barque	La Foi	263	Bouquette	— 14	Jolly & Co.
Barque	Saint Jean	360	Noe	— 15	Ladvocat.
Barque	Marie	252	Toin	— 18	Dussaud.
Barque	J. B. V., No. 1	227	Brouzon	— 21	Cabirau.
Barque	Paul and Helena	177	Perthuis	— 24	Lagus Brothers.
Barque	La Foi	515	Tellier	— 26	Bagory & Co.
Barque	Camille	487	Hamerville	— 27	Bonnemason & Co.
Barque	Comete	479	Barnard	— 27	Rosa & Co.
Barque	Jean Andre	332	Valentin	— 27	Bagory & Co.
Barque	La Fontaine	945	Maillard	Feb. 3	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	A. Rigault Genonilly	429	Saubost	— 3	Order.

Spanish.

Barque	Manuel	438	Goitusolo	Dec. 7	Apestegny bros.
Brig	Gratitud	241	Bunol	— 10	Rigal & Ruiz.
Brig	Felix	170	Pla	— 22	Llavallol.
Brig	Isidra	190	Colomé	— 24	Uchoa & Co.
Brig	Elisa Villegas	129	Rodrigues	— 31	Coll & Garda.
Brig	Amable Rosa	189	Carsau	— 31	Order.
Brig	Francisco	220	Barutan	January 1	Zumaran.
Brig	Tomas	167	Rosea	— 4	Order.
Brig	Rosita	150	Girbau	— 7	Uchoa and Co.
Brig	Rosa and Carmen	331	Mariatany	— 10	Uchoa & Co.
Brig	Principe	187	Ba atau	— 17	Zumaran & Co.
Brig	Antonieta	127	Pia	— 31	Uchoa, Son, and Co.
Brig	Fraquita	118	Bertran	— 31	O'Shee and Co.
Brig	Maria Antonio	429	Alvarez	Feb. 3	Armstrong.

Italian.

Barque	Martina Maria	553	Moreullo	Sept. 22	Order
Barque	Pte. Washington	430	Coppola	October 1	Rocca and Co.
Barque	Marsala	412	Cichero	— 23	Barbour & Co.
Barque	Luigi	485	Gailo	— 24	Hasedo.
Barque	Solé	400	Dodero	— 24	To order.
Barque	Guiseppe Ferraro	316	Castelli	— 24	E. de Wright and Co.
Barque	Suez	418	Pallerano	November 2	Boie bros.
Barque	Michele Picasso	552	Figari	— 3	Delfino.
Barque	Vittorio Rubinacci	297	Cos ru u	— 5	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Marina Maggio	369	Lavarello	— 17	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Vittoria	771	Pagliano	— 21	Do.
Barque	Elvira Gianello	840	Copello	Dec. 7	Delfino.
Barque	Corisca	343	Chiesa	— 8	Shaw.
Barque	Non Intervento	245	Alcietor	— 10	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Voltumo	325	Serra	— 10	D fino.
Barque	Josefa de Lima	318	Coamelli	— 10	Viale.
Barque	Ercole	380	Mastellone	— 13	Thompson & Co.
Barque	Sta. Elena	562	Olivari	— 14	Delfino.
Barque	Cristoforo Colombo	383	Fontana	— 18	Graffigna bros.
Barque	Giacomo	532	Stefano	— 18	Gowland & Co.
Barque	Adviana	279	Castellano	— 19	Adouin & Co.
Barque	Il Re Galentuomo	397	Gottuso	— 21	Devotto bros.
Barque	Giovannino	679	Stenco	— 22	Piaggio bros.
Barque	A. Gianello	610	Casazole	— 24	B. Delfino.
Brig	Caprera	293	Bla chi	— 24	Repetto.
Barque	Joseph	801	Bafico	— 29	Viale bros.
Barque	Sette Fratelli	260	Chighisola	— 29	Viale bros.
Brig	Fido	394	Preruno	January 1	Piaggio bros.
Lugger	Piemonte	484	Multedo	— 1	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Arpocrate	497	Calderone	— 5	Degiovanin.
Barque	Due Battista	377	Basso	— 5	Groer.
Barque	Camelia	369	Rizzo	— 6	Coffin and Sons.
Barque	Benedetto	397	Cafiero	— 7	Bieber and Co.
Barque	Maria Electa	380	Vio	— 7	Birori and Co.
Brig	Beppina B.	267	Balestrine	— 7	Order.
Barque	Lombardo	281	Pastorc	— 9	Piaggio & Co.
Barque	Teresa Madre	221	Quartino	— 11	Delfino.
Barque	Par. di C.	547	Parodi	— 12	Green & Co.
Barque	Venezia	375	Gazzolo	— 12	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Oreste	414	Chitico	— 13	Hugo, Bunge, and Co.
Barque	Cincinnato	640	Celesia	— 16	Rocca, Lanza, and Co.
Schooner	Marie Lugia	93	Regoro	— 19	Repetto.
Schooner	Canaveva	68	Gallo	— 22	Sivori and Schiuffo.
Barque	Sansobio	433	Lanero	— 22	Albonico and Rossi.
Barque	St. Ciriaco	520	Belloni	— 26	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Enrica	531	Gamba	— 27	Piaggio Bros.
Polacca	Tre Sovelli	180	Baro	— 28	Order.
Polacca	Amerigo	287	Navizzano	— 28	Delfino.
Barque	Nina Figari	354	Farraggiano	Feb. 4	Bonnemason and Co.

Dutch.

Brig	Wildemann	309	Driest	Dec. 12	Zimmermann & Co.
Brig	Jantje Berg	149	Driesten	— 31	Brown and Co.
Brig	Jan Fredrik	183	Klaasen	January 1	Roosen and Co.
Barque	De Waarden	230	Agtien	— 2	Rosa.
Barque	Wrede	233	Ryn	— 4	Langelaan.
Brig	Anna Elizabeth	143	Schnur	— 5	Getting and Co.
Brig	Alida	145	Baas	— 7	Guimarsens and Co.
Schooner	Anna Maria	175	Roos	— 10	Alves Pinto.
Schooner	Alida Catharina	172	Neegel	— 12	Laangelaan.
Schooner	D'Ommelanden	133	Wiersinga	— 19	Buber and Co.
Schooner	Texel	203	Kolle	— 24	Gowland.
Schooner	Industrie	203	Muller	Feb. 3	Order.
Schooner	Cato Arnette	116	Klein	— 4	Fernendez.

Danish.

Barque	Maria Frederikke	391	Christensen	Dec. 4	Order.
Barque	Earl of Shaftesbury	525	Kranmann	— 8	Western Railway.
Brig	St. Thomas	193	Leerbeck	— 8	Freyer bros.
Barque	Bey Bandixen	441	Christiansen	January 5	Bax bros.
Brig	Johanna	165	Christiansen	— 16	Hale and Co.

Bremen.

Barque	Johann Kepler	616	Rahe	November 20	Khayaach & Co.
Barque	Mathilde	240	Harenburg	Dec. 8	Arning and Hutz.
Lugger	Lenai	230	Dovers		
Barque	La Plata	256	Spille	January 3	Order.
Barque	Stephanie	312	Schutte	— 6	Order.

Hanoverian.

Schooner	Elise	189	Kneppe	Nov. 2	Gelling and Co.
Brig	Ida	197	Knippe	Dec. 11	Zumaran & Co.
Brig	Bergo	223	Henrich	— 25	Order.
Brig	F. Wilhelm	176	Feldo	— 26	Sassenberg.
Schooner	Osnabruck	165	Rottgers	— 26	Freyre bros.
Schooner	Albert	180	Abrams	— 26	Order.
Lugger	Mandarin	344	Saltzkom	— 29	Order.
Schooner	Angula	150	Schuten	January 1	Desamane.
Schooner	Atlantic	140	Kopke	— 1	Ladvocat.
Schooner	Louise	175	Meyer	— 12	Warnholtz and Co.
Schooner	Johann Hermann	128	Moggenberg	— 17	Benn and Co.
Brig	Josepha	150	Bodige	— 26	Orden.
Schooner	Nannette	139	Smith	— 26	O'Shee and Co.
Schooner	Kronpring F. Auguste	152	Abrams	— 29	Etchegaray and Co.

Prussian.

Schooner	Maria	207	Bunck	Dec 18	Guimaraens.
Barque	Courrier	331	Mohr	— 23	Order.
Schooner	Nancy	150	Hasch	— 26	Fernandez.
Brig	Elise Henriette	230	Dahms	— 31	Deetjen and Co.
Brig	Ceres	172	Yorgens	January 5	Ramos and Co.
Barque	Lica	237	Umness	— 6	Warnholtz and Co.
Brig	Johannes	257	Linde	— 9	Hugo, Bunge, and Co.
Barque	Catharina Cecilia	226	Meyn	— 9	Arning and Hutz.
Barque	Orinoco	180	Bohn	— 9	Sassenberg and Co.
Barque	Auguste	150	Moller	— 13	Order.
Barque	Anne Helene	139	Morhdick	— 14	Devotto bros.
Schooner	C. F. Ivers	307	Pust	— 17	Benn and Co.

Austrian.

Brigantine	Maria Elizabeth	193	Brockwoldt	Sept. 10	Order.
Schooner	Margaritha	243	Kroger	Oct. 24	Ghirardas.
Barque	Fanny B.	132	Garlolo	— 25	Rambaut and Co.
Barque	Matejka	503	Gberdo	Dec. 7	Order.
Brig	Rodento	224	Maganza	— 24	Order.

Swedish.

Brig	Rio	210	Wahlertz	Dec. 7	Stock & Co.
Barque	Hjalmar	396	O. Odlund	— 10	Desjouy & Co.
Brig	Hedwig	251	Pahlson	— 31	Bonnemason & Co.
Barque	Hilda	326	Schmidt	January 3	Green & Co.
Barque	Hilda and Gayin	582	Lofgren	— 13	Hasdo.
Brig	Express	269	R din	— 17	Muir.
Barque	Agalen	354	Nordlander	— 22	Woodgate bros.
Barque	Maria	417	Lindb rg	— 21	Bieber and Co.
Schooner	Hero	120	Mantenberg	Feb. 3	O'shea.

Norwegian.

Barque	Flora	337	Pide	Nov. 23	Bieber and Co.
Ship	Flekkefjord	514	Larsen	Dec. 8	Bonnemason and Co.
Brig	Caspar Wild	205	Guimersen	— 7	Desarnaud and Co.
Barque	Morning Light	280	Sundberg	— 7	Bieber and Co.
Barque	Harmonie	472	Nielson	— 9	Hale and Co.
Barque	Orion	351	Evensen	— 18	Gas Co.
Barque	Saltero	339	Heyer	— 24	Bax bros.
Barque	Frey	341	Jansen	— 24	Getting and Co.
Brig	Norge	297	Hendriksen	January 3	Sass mberg.
Brig	Flora	182	Ingwardsen	— 7	Warnhatts & Co.
Barque	Hanna	263	Kolbarg	— 11	Barbour and Barclay.

Oldemburg.

Lugger	Neptun	260	Soath	Dec. 8	Freyre Bros.

Belgian.

Ship	Louis	447	Huigens	November 17	Zumaran and Co.
Barque	Mathilde	244	Edebwatt	Dec. 4	J. E. Alves Pinto.
Brig	De Ruyter	251	Desmedt	— 9	Ordea.
Barque	Cesar	276	Petters	January 5	Pecher.
Barque	Alida	272	Zallien	— 26	Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

Mecklemberg.

Barque	J. F. Pust	374	Yess	Dec. 23	Bonnemason and Co.

Hamburg.

Barque	Elizabeth	314	Broland	January 8	Ferbor, Huhn, and Co.
Barque	Hamburg	300	Piening	— 26	Delfino.
brig	Auguste	174	Schuldt	— 31	Order.

Holstein.

Brig	Alliana	228	Berk	Dec. 26	Sasory and Co.
Schooner	Fauria	97	Witt	Feb. 1	Rosa.
Schooner	Helene	89	Arfsten	— 4	Benn and Co.

Russian.